THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 21.

The Late Baron Rothschild—Last Moments of Rossini—The Temporal Power—The Passage of the Dardanelles.

General Continental News

FRANCE.

Funeral of Baron James de Rothschild—Interesting Scenes.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 23.

The distinctive characteristic of the funeral of Baron James de Rothschild was precisely the opposite of what the name of the opulent deceased seemed to promise, as it especially impressed the spectators by its extreme simplicity, and formed a striking contrast with the enormous number of the persons who attended to pay the deceased a last tribute of respect. From 10:30 in the morning the hotel of the Rue Laffite was insufficient to accommodate the crowds who arrived from all quarters of Paris, and who filled the apartments, the staircases and the courtyard, extending to the foot-pavement outside, and even to the carriage-way.

Barons Gustave, Alphonse, and Edmond de Rothschild, with whom were their London relatives who had come over to join them, received the condolences of the visitors in a large *salon* on the ground floor. The deceased lay in the story above, in an apartment converted into a sort of *chapelle ardente*, and in which took place the mortuary ceremonies prescribed by the Israelitish ritual. There was no funeral drapery or ornamentation of any kind on the front of the house.

Somewhat after 11 the coffin was carried down, and placed on a hearse drawn by two horses. Immediately after came the servants of the family in the deepest mourning, about forty in number. A few paces behind were the sons of the deceased, and the other members of the family, and then seven mourning coaches of the ordinary kind; next, the general crowd to the number of about five thousand, and over one hundred private carriages. Within such limits only was confined the prescribed order of the procession, as more was impossible. The multitude belonged to all classes of society, and extended over a length of more than a mile. Political, financial, and literary celebrities, eminent persons of every class and profession, of every faith and of all nations, walked intermingled with humble working men, whom a sentiment of gratitude had most probably induced to attend.

The Emperor was represented by the Duke de Canbaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; M. Feuillet de Conches, Introducer o Ambassadors; Generals de Montebello, de Beville, de la Moskowa, Fave, and Pajol, Aides-de-Camp; Count de Nieuwerkerke, Superintendent of the Fine Arts, and several Chamberlains and Equerries. The Ministers, being obliged to proceed to Compeigne for the weekly council, had sent their secretaries and chefs de service. Prince de Metternich and the staff of his Embassy were present, as well as Count de Solms (Prussia), Djemil Pacha (Turkey), the Chevalier Nigra (Italy), M. Mon, Count de Seebach, and other personages connected with the diplomatic service.

The high officials belonging to banking interest, companies of credit, and railways, attended in great numbers; and among them could be seen M. Rouland, Governor of the Bank of France; the Marquis de Ploeuck and M. Cuvier, Deputy Governors, and MM. Pillet-Will, Darblay Jeune, Durand, Vassal, Ackerman, de Warn, and Mallescamps, Regents; M. Marsaud, Secretary-General; M. Cohen, of Antwerp; MM. Blount, Gasneron, Vernes, Schapper, Benic, Adolphe Fould, Delessert, Lecroix-Saint-Pierre, etc. All the railway companies were represented by their Presidents and the majority of the Directors. The whole of the Board of the Northern Company were present, headed by M. Delebecque, the Vice-President; and, in addition, all the employes, who could be spared from the service of the line, attended. The Central Israelite Consistory, of which M. Alphonse de Rothschild is a member, and that of Paris, to which M. Gustave belongs, were all present. The Grand Rabbi of Brussels had come to join those high dignitaries of the Hebrew religion, around whom were grouped the ministers of the Jewish worship, in order to render a last and special homage to the man who had done so much during his life for his faith and his co-religionists.

The cortege did not reach the Jewish cemetery at Pere la Chaise until nearly 2 o'clock. At the tomb, M. Cerfbeer, President of the Central Consistory, pronounced a very effective address; after which M. Delebecque, in the name of his fellow directors, bade a touching adieu to the deceased. The last prayers were said by the Rabbi of the German synagogue at Paris, who afterwards drew an eloquent picture of the manifold acts of charity in which the late Baron had taken a part; he terminated by calling on the dead the mercy of the God of Israel. The crowd then slowly withdrew, deeply moved by the unpretending simplicity of the whole proceedings.

The Last Moments of Rossini.

We (*Galignani*) add some particulars concerning the last moments of this great composer: —His illness for the two days before his death was a slow agony, and he suffered a real martyrdom. His body was literally on fire, so greatly did the inflammation consume him. From time to time he moaned out, "I burn, ice, ice;" and this was readily given him as a final solace. He sometimes took the hand of his wife, who never left his side, and covered it with kisses. Together with the name of Madame Rossini, which he was almost always uttering, that which he most frequently pronounced was Jean, an old attendant who had shown great devotedness to his master. Moreover, some friends never ceased succeeding each other in waiting on him—namely, MM. Vaucorbeil, Michotte, Peruzzi, Ivanhoff, S. Tamburini, and Dr. Fortins. M'me Rossini, revising her first decision, had allowed the Abbe of St. Roch to have access to the dying man, who confessed to him. On Friday, at two, the Cure of Passy administered extreme unction, and half an hour after the patient lost consciousness. A laborious breathing alone indicated that life remained. At ten at night he uttered his wife's name and that was the last word he spoke. At eleven he was thought to be dead, and a light was passed close to his eyes, but the upper lids opened. A little after midnight he expired.

TURKEY.

The Passage of the Dardanelles.

From La Turquie, of Constantinople.

The following circular has been addressed by Savfet-Pacha to the representatives of foreign powers in this city:—

Monsieur le Ministre:—The interdiction of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits to foreign ships of war is a rule which the Imperial Government, in the exercise of a territorial right, has at all times applied. The Treaty of Paris of the 30th March, 1856, only intervened solemnly to affirm the resolution of the Sultan to maintain inflexibly, so long as the Sublime Porte should be at peace, this ancient regulation of his empire recorded in the Treaty of London of the 13th July, 1841; and the contracting powers engaged themselves by this act to respect the determination of the territorial Sovereign. The principle has always been maintained; and if, on rare and exceptional occasions, some vessels of war have been permitted to pass the straits, this was, on every such occasion, in virtue of a special authorization, accorded out of deference to the high personages who were on board. The Sublime Porte, however recognizes that a relaxation of the strict application of the principle with respect to ships of war beyond the exceptions provided for by Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention of the 30th of March, 1856, would not be compatible with the declaration contained in the Treaty of Paris above cited. Therefore, it has been decided that for the future there will be absolutely no other exception than that for war vessels carrying a sovereign or the chief of an independent State. The resolution here announced having been sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, I have the honor of begging you to bring it to the knowledge of your Government. Receive, etc.,

SAVFET.

ITALY.

The Temporal Power—The Departure of the French from Pontifical Territory.

Florence (Nov. 15) Correspondence of Le Siecle.

It is now known for certain that very active negotiations are going on respecting the departure of the French troops occupying a portion of the Pontifical territory. It is also positive that the initiative of the communications on the subject was taken by General Menabrea who, after having shown the stability of the present Government, and the sincerity with which it is fulfilling its engagements, instructed M. Nigra to demand a pure and simple return to the Convention of September, and the withdrawal of the French. The reply was that the Menabrea Ministry had sufficiently re-established order, but that the Emperor Napoleon, while having the highest opinion of the sincerity of the Florence Cabinet, considered that a revival of the September Convention would only prolong a *statu quo* equally prejudicial to both the Holy See and Italy; lastly, that the establishment of regular, if not official relations, between the two countries could alone permit his Majesty to recall the French troops without having to fear fresh complications. General Menabrea insisted, and presented several drafts of an arrangement, into the details of which there is no necessity to enter, as they did not lead to any solution. The famous note of the 24th January, laying down the bases of a *modus vivendi* between the Holy See and Italy, and emanating also from the General, still serves as a framework to the present negotiations. French policy for the last year has had one answer to make:—"The Emperor will only withdraw his troops when an accord shall have been established between Italy and the Holy See, so as to place the two States in a regular and normal situation towards each other." The imprudent words of M. Broglio, Minister of Public Instruction, "Rome will soon belong to Italy *de facto*," have caused some little embarrassment in the negotiations. He afterwards suppressed that phrase from the printed report of his speech, but the words were heard by upwards of 200 persons.

AFRICA.

The Noted Riff Pirates—Official Notification.

The Colonial Secretary of Great Britain issued the official notification on November 4, warning all seafaring persons from landing on the Riff coast:—

An instance has lately occurred of a master of a British vessel landing on the Riff coast, for the purpose of communicating with the inhabitants of that district, whereupon he was seized by the Arabs and carried off into the interior, although subsequently released. Masters and crews of vessels are therefore warned against landing on any part of the Moorish territory where officers, appointed by the Sultan do not reside. By infringement of the regulations of the Moorish Government with respect to customs and quarantine laws, masters will not only expose their lives and the property entrusted to them to danger, without being entitled to put forward any claim for redress, but are liable to prosecution and penalties for breaking the said laws.

RICHMOND CHIVALRY.

Narrow Escapes of a Noted Editor from Death by Hanging and Shooting.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* of Tuesday morning publishes the following pithy biographical sketch:—

J. Marshall Hanna is now, perhaps, the best known newspaper man in Virginia. Like his late associate, his life has been a turbulent one. From his earliest manhood to the day that Rives Pollard fell dead at his feet, his life has been constantly exposed to danger from the firmness and bitterness of his remarkable writings. He was born in Harford county, Maryland, about thirty-four years ago. At eighteen he went to Philadelphia, became a clerk on a religious paper, and filled his leisure hours by contributing to the *American Courier* and other literary journals. In 1856-7 he became regularly connected with the Baltimore *Sun* as reporter. The "Plugs" ruled that city then, and Mr. Hanna had a series of encounters with the most notorious bullies of that organization. The first of these was with "Boney Lee," who assaulted him with a "billy" because of a local paragraph published concerning his misdeeds. Shots were passed in the fracas and both were arrested. Lee was sent to jail for three years, but was soon pardoned. In the next year, while engaged in a personal difficulty, Mr. Hanna accidentally shot the Mayor of Baltimore (Mr. Phail). After this he narrowly escaped hanging at the hands of a mob, who charged that he had been bribed by the Reform party to put the "plug" Mayor out of the way. So violent were the "roughs," Mr. Hanna had to be sent into the jail for safe-keeping, but was released as soon as the storm which he had raised had subsided. He resumed his place on the *Sun*, and we hear no more of him until 1862. When the Federal forces occupied Baltimore Mr. Hanna visited their encampment in his professional capacity as reporter, was recognized as a secessionist, assaulted and terribly beaten by the infuriated soldiers. His right jaw and three ribs were broken. In 1862 Mr. Hanna came through the enemy's lines into Virginia, and was immediately employed by Mr. Daniel upon the *Examiner*. His connection with that paper continued during the whole war, and he made it the soldiers' delight by the "Tycoon" and other like sketches. When the *Examiner* was revived by Pollard, Hanna returned to it, and his trouble commenced afresh, for he wrote an article on the Yankee hop at the Spottswood, which so enraged General Terry that he suppressed the paper. Then came that little misunderstanding with Manager Ogden of the theatre and a street fight with pistols—adding the last terrible shooting affair, which has brought his name prominently before the public again in connection with Pollard's, and we have a few threads in a life than which few have been more remarkable and conspicuous.

THE DEAD POLLARD.

Reflections on the Late Editor of the "Southern Opinion."

On the 27th ult. the Cincinnati *Commercial* said:—

The death of H. Rives Pollard by violence was only a question of time. He was morally certain to come across a man who would respond to his virulence by shooting him. Pollard was a social porcupine, not to be approached without danger of a wound from his poisonous quills. He succeeded better than any man of his time in nursing quarrels. He seemed to be unhappy without from one to a half dozen upon his hands. If he could not provoke them in the community, he stirred them up in his domestic sanctuary. To be disagreeable himself, and infect others with the same feeling, seemed to be the ambition of his life.

In politics he was specially successful. When the Confederacy, in whose behalf he flourished a valiant pen in the face of the Yankees, was *de facto*, he railed, like Thersites in the Greek camp, at everybody and everything connected with it. Neither civil nor military measures seemed to satisfy him, and when the fortunes of the Rebellion began to decline, he mercilessly attacked the officers of the Government and the commanders of armies, and did as much to demoralize the cause and sow dissatisfaction broadcast as it was in the power of a malevolent spirit to do. The final defeat of the Southern cause did not sober—it infuriated him, and he went swaggering about the streets of the prostrate capital, with shotguns and revolvers about him, shooting with the same recklessness that a Malay runs a muck, but killing no one and wounding nothing, that we remember, but a statue in the rotunda of the Capitol. Since then he has been engaged in some scandalous brawls, that ruined him socially, and injured what remained of his political reputation. The *Southern Opinion*, under his management, has been the vehicle of more personal abuse than Brick Pomeroy's *La Crosse Democrat*. One purpose, however, he kept steadily in view: to foster local pride and prejudice, breed contempt for the people of the North and hatred of the general Government, and to fan the expiring hope of an ultimate resurrection of the "Lost Cause." He was the one unsinged paladin who refused to abandon it, or drop the banner that the bronzed soldiers had borne in the teeth of a hundred conflicts. He was exceedingly brave after the battles were over and the bugle had sounded a long truce to arms. Now he is gone, the world is not the loser.

MEXICO.

Continued Outrages on American Citizens—Important Letter to the United States Consul at Mazatlan.

A correspondent to the N. Y. *Herald* writes from Mazatlan, on the western coast of Mexico, on the 24th of November:—

A friend has placed in my possession the following interesting and important letter. As it gives an additional chapter of the persecution of American citizens doing business in Mexico, and also reveals some bloody deeds of bygone times, in which Americans have been the victims, its perusal must prove of some value in forming public sentiment in the United States with regard to this country:—

PRISON OF SAN DIMAS, STATE OF DURANGO, Oct. 12, 1868.—Isaac Sisson, American Consul for the port of Mazatlan:—Esteemed Sir—I wrote to you from this loathsome prison on the 23d of last month, but for fear that you did not receive that letter I will state what has transpired. On the 22d of September I received a verbal message to appear before the Judge of the First Instance, Don Camilo Perez. When I appeared I found that it was on a demand of thirty-four dollars, based upon an order drawn by another person. I immediately perceived that the order and the signature thereto were forgeries, and asked the Judge to call witnesses whom I named to prove the forgery. This he refused to do. I then sent to a merchant in this town, asking him to come and bring with him several genuine signatures of the party's name that had been forged. He came immediately and took his seat by the judge, when I understood that he was an associate justice. When the latter produced the documents the forgeries were evident and palpable to all present; but to the surprise of everybody Don Camilo refused to allow any testimony to be taken whatever, arrogantly stating that "no American knew how to make two signatures that looked alike." The associate justice was in favor of calling witnesses, but he was overruled by the other, who said I must pay immediately or go to jail. I then remarked that, with due respect to the court, I protested against his decision, and immediately offered security for appealing the case to Durango, which is four or five days' travel from here. This he also declined, and called for the jailor to take me into custody. I then remonstrated, saying, "Judge, you have no right to send me to prison, even if the debt was a just one, and I protest in the presence of these witnesses against being sent to prison. It is a violation of the constitution and the laws of the country and the treaty obligations between the United States and Mexico." But this proud, stupid, and ignorant judge fiercely gave his order to the jailor, and then read the sentence of the court.

When I was brought to this prison two friends came to see me, and said they would pay the amount; that it was better for me to leave this horrible place and save my health and attend to my business; if I did not both would be ruined by staying here. I had already issued an order forbidding any of my friends to pay the amount. I told these gentlemen that I should remain in prison rather than comply with such an unholy sentence, that if I paid thirty-four dollars to-day, with the same propriety Don Camilo might next day want $1000. * * * How long I shall remain in prison I do not know, for the judge has gone to Ventanas.

The people here are nearly all demoralized, and some of the leaders boast of the manner in which they killed off the Americans at the Candelero a few years ago, and threaten to do the same here. We are destitute of all protection. Durango cannot protect us. The mountains in this vicinity are full of robbers. Three weeks ago a band 150 strong threatened Tomarit, and the people there sent to the Governor of Sinaloa for assistance. This place has been several times attacked and plundered within the last few years.

In a circuit of five leagues surrounding this place can be counted the abandoned works, now going to ruin, of four American mining companies, who in the aggregate have lost over one million dollars. Why is it that American ingenuity, labor, and capital, which in all other places get their reward, are here doomed to destruction? It has been for the want of protection. The few Americans that still remain are doomed to destruction if something is not speedily done for their salvation. Twelve years ago a drunken miner in this town gave a shout, "Death to the Spaniards!" The few Spaniards that lived here were immediately butchered in cold blood and their stores plundered. Four years ago the cry was given at Candelero, a few leagues from here, "Death to the Americans!" The man who is now prefect of this place was then acting judge at Candelero and headed a band of cowardly assassins of about two hundred to make the attack. The first notice their victims had was a volley, and out of the foreigners, nearly all Americans, three were killed and two wounded. The others fled, the darkness of the night shielding them from their bloody pursuers. The hacienda belonging to them was laid in ashes. The records of your office will testify to these facts, for your predecessor in office, Dr. Carmen, did his duty to get redress at the time, but was unable on account of our own country being engaged in a great civil war. At the time that these atrocities were committed many supposed that the Americans might have been at fault. But time has revealed the whole truth that the butcheries were committed in cold blood. The man who to-day owns and works with profit their (the Americans') mines, has boasted that he formed the plan, and that the sub chiefs of the place and others were merely his instruments in the hellish work. * * * Is there no possibility of our Government helping us? Without some protection promptly afforded us every American will have to leave. The most of the people are friendly; the bad ones are few, but they govern. A friendly Mexican came to me one day and said, "I have lived here forty years, but I have never seen any of our people treated in this manner." "Why," I asked, "do they treat me so, when I have been their benefactor?" He answered, "It is because you are an American and own mines." I have read of Captain Ingraham, who snatched an American citizen from the jaws of a European despot, and of an Abyssinian captain, and what England did to liberate her imprisoned subjects, and I am sure the frequent imprisonment of American citizens in Mexico demands some attention. Do me the favor to make this known to our Government.

—A girl of eighteen, employed as a nurse in a family in New York State, quieted a crying child by stamping upon it until nearly dead, and then broiling it over the kitchen fire.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest Feats in Sculling and Pedestrianism—The Electoral Vote of West Virginia—European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The Latest Feat by Walter Brown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Dec. 3.—Walter Brown, the champion oarsman, who left Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday noon, on his undertaking to row his canoe to Cincinnati in eight consecutive days, for one thousand dollars, arrived here yesterday at 3:30 P. M. He made 36 miles on Tuesday in five hours, and 63 miles yesterday in seven-and-a-half hours. He left here this morning at five o'clock, and expects to reach Marietta, a distance of 84 miles, in twelve hour. To-morrow he expects to make 100 miles in ten hours. He is in good trim, and confident of success.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 3—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾@92¾; United States Five-twenties 74½. Erie, 26½. Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales will reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 3—A. M.—Linseed oil, £26 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 3—P. M.—Consols for money, 92½, and for account 92¾. Five-twenties dull at 74¾. Erie 26¾. Illinois Central 96½. The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount ½, and the minimum rate is now 3 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—P. M.—Cotton declining; uplands 11¼@11¼d.; Orleans 11¾@11¾d. Pork 87s. Lard 65s. 6d. Beef 87s. 6d. Turpentine 28s. Fine rosin 16s.

LONDON, Dec. 3—P. M.—Sugar dull, both on the spot and to arrive.

HAVRE, Dec. 3—P. M.—Cotton 132f.

Pedestrianism.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 3.—The pedestrian Weston, on his five thousand mile tour, arrived here at 12:30, midnight. He started again on his travels at 9:30 this morning, in good spirits.

Maryland Electoral College.

BALTIMORE, ec. 3.—The Electoral College of Maryland met yesterday at Annapolis, and cast seven votes for Seymour and Blair. Judge Richard Carmichael, one of the electors at large, being absent, George M. Gill, of Baltimore, was elected to fill the vacancy.

From Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 3.—The Electoral College yesterday cast its five electoral votes for Grant and Colfax.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Important Letter from General Howard —His Reasons for Closing up All but the Claim Division of the Educational Work.

A considerable effort has been making for some time from various quarters to induce General Howard to recommend the further continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the belief that his recommendation would have great weight with Congress. He said nothing on the question in his annual report, but contented himself with assuming that the general work would close at New Year's, and making recommendations on that assumption. He has now, however, discussed the matter in detail in a letter to General Brown, Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, and brings forward reasons for closing up all but the claim division and educational work, which the country will probably accept as conclusive against the further continuance of the Bureau, as a whole. This important letter is as follows:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS—WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1868.—Brevet Brigadier-General O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner, Richmond, Va. —General:—I have carefully examined those parts of your report urging the necessity of continuing the operations of this Bureau in Virginia. The reasons presented are worthy of consideration.

I have no doubt that a continuance of the Bureau in those States not yet reconstructed would, in many respects, be beneficial to the freedmen, but I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary or adequate, without other aid, to protect their lives or to secure to them their political rights. The primitive object of the Bureau, as I understood and interpreted the law, was to give relief in such way as to prepare the freedman for his new condition, to aid him during the transition period from slavery to freedom, by a United States agency, presumed to be free from local prejudice, to protect him in the enjoyment of his natural and acquired rights immediately consequent upon emancipation, to inaugurate and secure to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop his education. I think much has been accomplished towards this during the three years continuance of the Bureau, and that now we ought, with the protection which wise legislation has thrown around him, to give him a fair trial under its provisions.

It is very true that, in many parts of the late slave States, it is difficult for a colored man to get justice in interior courts. In many counties of all these States, his rights are neglected or positively disregarded. Among certain classes a prejudice often amounting to hatred exists, which only time can eradicate. The conduct of this class may be restrained by wholesome enforcement of the law, but cannot be rectified by the officers of this Bureau. This has been clearly demonstrated in the States which have been reconstructed. My officers and agents have had very little power, when not supported by the military or local civil authority, to protect the exercise of the right of suffrage, or other rights given by the new constitution, and the recently enacted laws of the States. In unreconstructed States this protection can still be extended in a more summary way by the Military Commander, through his officers, under the authority of the Reconstruction acts. All that is needed is a good set of officers with the right man in command. In your State an admirable system of military commissioners, inaugurated by General Schofield, if carried out as designed, it seems to me will afford all the protection guaranteed by the Reconstruction laws or several acts relating to the organization of this Bureau.

I am satisfied that all the wants in this direction suggested in your report can and should be met by the post commanders through the commanding general; in fact, that if the whole responsibility rests with him, he can afford better protection than is now afforded where the responsibility is divided between him and the assistant commissioner. The post commanders or other military officers on duty in your state can very properly be intrusted with the same duties now performed by the Bureau officers.

The distribution of rations in Virginia for last year has been principally confined to Richmond and large cities. The same necessity may exist the coming winter. It is time that the civil authorities assume this burden. I am aware that they represent their inability to supply the poor, and are prone to neglect the colored paupers. I am satisfied that if their disposition to aid all, without distinction of race or color, was equal to their means, there would be little difficulty in the way. So long as the Bureau is continued, or the General Government continues to support the pauper class, the local authorities will neglect to do so. But if it is necessary, in order to prevent suffering, for Government to continue a limited issue of supplies, this may be done through the military officers. The military commander has also power, I believe, to enforce the support of paupers by civil authorities in counties which, in his judgment, are able to do so.

I can continue the school work in Virginia and energize its operations with all the means at my command. This I believe to be the wisest expenditure of the balance of the funds devoted to it by law that can be made for the freedmen and for those white children we can reach under the term of loyal refugees. Their education is more important than all else, and through schools we can reach the end we all seek, more directly than in any other way. I am, therefore, anxious to be able to expend as much as possible of the appropriation remaining on hand for educational work, rather than use it for purposes which I think can as well be accomplished by other means. I hope to give you all the aid necessary for keeping up your schools. The officers left in your State for this work can continue to act as advisers and friends of the freedmen, and can exert as much, and perhaps more, moral influence than they do now. The number, it is true, will be limited, but the nature of their duties will necessarily carry them into all portions of the State, and bring them into direct and constant communication with the freedmen.

I believe none of us have wished to engraft the Freedmen's Bureau as a permanent institution upon the Government. This being the case, its substantial removal can as easily be effected now as at any subsequent time. The educational relief is doubly limited; first, by the small balance of funds devoted to this object; and secondly, by the prompt adoption of a school system by the several States following a loyal reconstruction. A little aid, such as the General Government is now affording, in conjunction with the contributions of benevolent societies and the freedmen themselves, will be enough to keep alive the school interest till the State system shall actually replace our work, as has been done already, partially, in Tennessee. The normal schools, academies and colleges will of course have to depend mainly, as all such have done throughout our land in the past, on private donations. They are, however, so important to bring up the standard of education and keep alive a general interest in it, and I am anxious to give them this year all possible impulse. Very truly yours, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dec. 3 1868.

There is a moderate demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The amount offering is small, as the banks are discounting freely for all parties having claims on them.

The stock market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull, but prices were steady.

Government securities were firmly held. 114¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for 10-40s; 110⅜ for '62 5-20s; 107⅜ for '64 5-20s; 107⅜ for '65 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 110⅜ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100, interest off.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54@54¼, no change; Reading at 49¼, no change; Little Schuylkill, 46, no change; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; 67 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 30½ for Catawissa preferred; 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 16¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10½ for Hestonville; 33 for Green and Coates, and 25½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Girard sold at 59, no change.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 28½ for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal.

—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the second instalment on the new stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors, passed in May, 1868, is now due.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	93½	21 sh Girard Bk	59
$100 do. New	93½	1 sh Penna R	54⅝
$1,000 Pa R 2 m	96¼	16 do	54¾
$2,000 Sch N 6s, '82	85. 7⅜	196 do	8. 54
4 sh C & Am	128	100 sh Reading	c. 49¾
6 sh St Nich Ci	1	100 sh Lit Sch R	45

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	135	11:00 A. M.	135
10:10 "	134¾	11:07 "	135¼
10:15 "	135	11:32 "	135¼
10:50 "	135¼	11:50 "	135¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¾@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110⅜; 1868, 110⅝@110⅜; 10-40s, 105⅜@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 135¼@135¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; do. 1862, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1867, new, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1868, 110½@110⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115; old 5-20s, do., 110¼@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@107¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1867, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105⅛@105¼. Gold, 135.

Financial Affairs.

From the N. Y. Times.

"The market for money is fairly established to-day at the advance to 7 per cent. to the brokers, on call, as the rule of the street, with exceptions at 6 per cent. on pledge of the public funds. We hear of loans on this security at 7 per cent. for thirty days, and on call subject to ten or fifteen days' notice. The advance in rates to 7 per cent. brought forward to day a good offering from lenders, and the market we should call steady at the close. There is also rather less concern among borrowers as to anything like a severe pressure of demand. The Exchange against New York at New Orleans and other cotton points is now about ½@¾ per cent. on bank checks, and 1@1¼ per cent. on short sight bills drawn against cotton shipped coastwise. These rates will take some currency from our banks, additional to the moderate daily sums which have been going South for a month or six weeks past."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money is steady at 6@7 per cent on call, with little business done less than legal rates except upon Government bonds.

"Sterling Exchange is dull and steady at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¾@109½; London, sight 109¾@109⅞; Paris, long, 5 17½@5 16¼; Paris, short, 5 15@5 13¾; Antwerp, 5 20@5 17½; Swiss, 5 20@5 17½; Hamburg, 35 Amsterdam, 41@41½; Frankfort, 40¾@41; Bremen, 79¾@79⅝; Berlin, 71¾@72¼."

—Messrs. W. P. Wiggin's Cotton Circular per Russia says:—

"In this city on Wednesday last large sales were made on the basis of 24½c. for middling, and 24¼c. for low middling. On Thursday there was no market, it being Thanksgiving day. Friday we had no Cable despatches from Liverpool, and only small sales were made. Saturday the Liverpool advices were behind; and the market dropped to 25c. for middling, and 24c. for low middling, with more doing and rather higher prices after 3 P. M. Yesterday we had a good demand, chiefly from exporters, and prices were ic. higher. To-day we are more quiet and close steady at the annexed quotations. Freight room by steam all cared for two weeks ahead. Some considerable room has been taken to-day by sail.

"The sales of the week have been 23,166 bales, of which 15,793 were for export, 432 for home consumption, 3740 on speculation, and 1817 in transit. Sellers for delivery in November, here and in Liverpool, have been covering their contracts. A large quantity has been settled for in money or cotton, in December. For future delivery further sales have been made, generally of low middling qualities for January, 23½@23½c.; for February, 23c. Middling for January or February, 23⅝@23⅞ c., and any time to March next, 24c. The sales for future delivery are on the increase, and 1750 bales were sold to-day."

—The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of December 1, gives the following statement of the number of hhds. of Tobacco inspected in Lynchburg from 1st January to 1st December, 18 8. Also quantity of loose tobacco received and sold in the same time:—

"Number of hhds. inspected in January, 75; in February 219; in March, 596; in April, 634; in May, 1136; in June, 1436; in July, 968; in August, 984; in September, 402; in October, 196; in November 21. Total number of hhds., 6761. The number of hhds. above inc ud s whole hhds., half hhds., and tubs, and would probably average 7 0 lbs each in weight. Number of lbs. loose tobacco in January, 467,360; in February, 849 960; in March, 1,284 780; in April 1 10 700; in May, 1 4 8 0; in June, 1,107 960; in July 718 860; in August, 754 880; in September 469 880; in October, 141,200; in November, 147 600. Total number of lbs. of loose tobacco, 8,457,140; total number of lbs. in hhds., 4 659,700; total number of lbs. in hhds. and loose, 13,141,800."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	135¾	Clev. and Toledo R.	102
N. Y. and E. R.	57½	Tol. & Wab. RR.	67½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98¼	M. & St. Pl. R. com	66¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89¾	Adams Ex. Co.	49
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88¾	Wells, Fargo	26¼
Chi. and N. W. com	84¾	U. S. Express	49
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾	Gold	135¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111	Market dull.	
West. Union Tel.	37¼		

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.—The Flour Market is quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5 50@5 75 for superfine; $6@6 75 for extras; $7 25@8 50 for spring Wheat extra family; $9@10 75 for winter do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 50@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and for prime lots there is a steady inquiry at full prices, but inferior sorts are difficult of sale. About 1000 bushels red sold at $2@2 10; and 800 bushels amber at $2 15. Rye is steady at $1 60 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, and 5c. lower. Sales of old yellow at $1 25; and 5000 bushels new do. at $1 10. Oats are in fair request at former rates. Sales of Western at 70@72c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is selling at $42 50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and sells at $6 50@7 50 per bushel for old, and prime new crop. Timothy is nominal at $2 60@2 65. Flaxseed is quoted at $2 58@2 60.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Reading, 98¾; Canton Co., 49; Erie, 28, Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 88¾; New York Central, 134¾; Illinois Central, 103¼; Cumberland preferred, 37¾; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 130¼; 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do 1864, 109¾; do, 1865, 107½; do, new, 110¾; 10-40s 105¾. Gold, 135¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109¾.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton dull at 24¾@26c. Flour firmer; sales of 8500 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels spring at $1 30@1 35. Corn dull; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1 11@1 17. Oats dull; sales of 21,000 bushels at 73½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $26. Lard dull at 18@18½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—10 o'clock—Cotton is tending downwards; sales at 24½@25c. Flour active, and market favors sellers. Howard street superfine, $6

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Character and Development of the Spanish Revolution.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Spanish revolution has evidently upset all the preconceived ideas of the rest of the world with regard to the Spaniards. There is a great deal of speculation and comparatively little known about the movement outside of Spain. The British and French press—and, indeed, the press generally throughout the world—is floundering in uncertainty as to the character and development of the revolution. Nearly all the newspapers in Europe, and particularly those of England, underrate the republican character of the movement. Looking at it from a monarchical point of view, they are blind to many important facts, and do not wish to see anything more than a mere change of dynasty. The reigning powers and monarchists of the Old World are afraid of a republic or even a republican experiment in the peninsula, and reason against it. Hence it is difficult to get at the truth through European sources.

Whether a republic be inaugurated or monarchy be restored on such a liberal basis as only would be possible now, the revolution is democratic and republican in its character and tendency. If it were the movement of a dynastic or political faction, or of some ambitious chief, it might be only ephemeral and shortlived. Spain might fall back under chronic despotism in one form or another. And this is the view generally taken of the revolution. It is said the Spanish people are not intelligent or ripe enough for a republic or broadly liberal institutions. We think the manner in which the revolution was brought about and is being carried through shows a great deal of intelligence, elevation of character, and a well-matured purpose. It was not the movement of a party or faction, but of the whole people. It was a grand political earthquake which upheaved the whole peninsula. The fires have been smouldering for ages, though seemingly extinct. Their action reaches back to the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Through all the long period of darkness, monarchical and priestly despotism, and national decline, the Spaniards have never forgotten their former greatness and glory, nor was the love of liberty ever extinct. The liberal and progressive ideas of the age have penetrated the peninsula and quickened the latent love of freedom and ambition of the people. The corruptions of the Spanish Government and enormous weight of taxation were the immediate causes of the revolution; but it is evident there was another one more deep-seated and powerful at the bottom. Freedom, political equality, and republicanism are the natural offsprings of the progress of this enlightened age, and the Spanish people could not but realize this fact.

Perhaps nothing has contributed more towards the revolution in Spain and political enlightenment of the people than the history, growth, and influence of this country. The Spanish people study and admire the great American republic. Everything American is popular and fashionable. Even the manufactured articles of the United States are bought up with avidity, when they can be obtained, and used because they are American. Our late civil war has made a wonderful impression upon the Spaniards, as, in fact, upon all Europe. The magnitude of it, the results, the way in which we raised armies of millions, and the easy dispersion of all these to their homes and ordinary pursuits when the war was over, have astonished the world. Spaniards and Europeans generally cannot but be deeply impressed with the excellence of our institutions, strength of the Government, and greatness of the republic. The incidents of that revolutionary period are known all over Europe. Where has the fact that four millions of slaves was emancipated not penetrated? The assassination of President Lincoln has become as well known as that of Julius Cæsar, and will be scarcely less famous in history. In illustration of this we will notice what occurred to an American gentleman who was lately travelling in a remote part of Spain. In an out-of-the-way villiage, removed from the lines of communication and intelligence, where a foreigner is rarely seen, this gentleman was asked by a villager if he were an Englishman. He replied, "No." "A Frenchman?" "No; I am an American," he said. "Ah, Americano!" responded his questioner, with agreeable surprise. "Did you know Lincoln?" Little as this humble villager knew about the world, the name of Lincoln was familiar. The United States are exercising a silent but powerful influence over Spain and Europe generally, and the effect may be seen in the Spanish revolution.

There is undoubtedly a strong monarchical party in Spain, though some of this party are so not because they dislike republican institutions, but because they are in doubt as to the practicability of establishing firmly a republic. The republican sentiment is gaining strength every day. It is said by those well acquainted with Spanish affairs that both General Prim and Espartero at heart favor a republic. It is doubtful if the Emperor Napoleon has much influence in Spain, for the Spaniards have no love for the French. Whenever those monarchists supposed to be under Napoleon's influence talk about a king, the republicans head them off by pointing to Montpensier as the man. This, of course, is a clincher. When the opposite party speak of a chief Espartero is pointed to, as he is believed to be a republican at heart. So we see there is a good deal of dry humor combined with the earnestness of these Spaniards in their revolutionary movement. It will be found as difficult for the monarchists to get a suitable monarch as for the republicans to succeed in establishing a republic, and from the lights before us we are inclined to think it will be more difficult. However, the Cortes are soon to be elected and to assemble, and then we shall know whether Spain is to be a republic or a monarchy. At present the current of popular sentiment runs favorably towards a republic, though some of the chiefs are for a monarchy.

Jenkins in Galena.

From the N. Y. World.

The eminent Dr. Butler, in the course of his recent canvass for Congress, being in straits for evidence of the good feeling mutual to himself and General Grant, procured a certificate that Grant had no personal objection to Butler's return from a "drummer" of dry goods, whom Boston fondly claimed as her own, but who was then professionally sojourning in Galena. The Danaids of the "purest-blooded district" reared scornful noses at the tale of this traveller, how he had talked with Grant and Grant had told him so, and declared his existence and his story to have been alike evolved from the inner consciousness of Butler. But it is not fabulous—the being of this "drummer" with a soul above buttons. We find him in the daily *Times* appending the initials J. Q. T. to a letter of four columns—a letter which proves him a most dreary drummer indeed. He has a keen eye, however, for the signs of the *Times*, and if every member of the staff of that paper is not appointed at once upon the inauguration of Grant to an office which will make him independent of it for the rest of his life, it will not be the drummer's fault. He seems dimly aware, indeed, that there is such a thing as "laying it on too thick," and to have endeavored to take advantage of the experience of the ingenious Mr. Squeers, that treacle, for an honest appetite, cannot be safely used without an admixture of the bitterness of brimstone. "I do not wish to be fulsome," he says, plaintively; "I do not say that he is interstinctively without defects." But he is very fulsome, and he does, in effect, assert that his hero is without defects, whether "interstinctively" so or otherwise. He throws his preliminary prudence to the wind, and goes off, in an orgasm of adulation, at the feet of his deity. How refreshing it is to learn from him that Grant's mind is "at once comprehensive and incisive," and that Grant will find "in the best of great good sense the true, legitimate means for the vindication of cosmopolite justice," and, we may be allowed to add, for the erection of the square of beneficence upon the hypothenuse of fixity. The drummer has been absorbed for a week, he tells us, in the contemplation of his mind, so fitted at once for a receptacle and an edge-tool, and to a careful study, "with what methodical ability nature has endowed me," as he too modesly expresses it, "of the philosophy of General Grant's life," including "the fine features of his nature," "his picturesque Galena home," "the peculiar composition of his mental faculties," "the neat fire-places and bright tongs" of his "culinary department," "the crooked stairway which leads to his sleeping apartment," and "the sweet simplicity of his heart."

If General Grant has the "best of great good sense" which is attributed to him, this sort of thing will certainly defeat its own obvious object. But, let alone the ultimate result to the drummer and his drum-major, there ought, one would think, to be some way of protecting a peaceable person from such a slaver of flattery so bountifully bestowed upon his wife and his ox and his ass, and everything that is his.

It is when he comes to bepuff Mrs. Grant that the drummer comes out strongest It is really cheering to be assured that the coming mistress of the White House will not be likely to steal the plate of that mansion, nor to dip snuff in the parlor during a reception, nor in the lamentable contingency of her husband's death during his term, to sell the shirts of which he may die seized, nor to hawk her clothing about *in terrorem*, in case she thinks herself unfairly treated in her widowhood by the political party whose representative he is. We are almost grateful enough to the drummer for imparting to us this information to wish that General Grant may not be nauseated by the marked copy of the narrative which the drummer will assuredly transmit to him, and that he, the drummer, may "get it."

The Lesson of the English Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our London correspondent, in the admirable summary of the English elections, printed on Tuesday, said:—

"It is an unpleasant and to some extent unexpected result, that in the first election under the new Reform bill every workingman who has stood as a candidate has been defeated, so has almost every man who stood avowedly as the friend of the working class. Three of them were forced out of the canvass in advance of the polls. * * * The fact of the uniform defeat of these radical or artisan candidates is a suggestive one, but I cannot stay for comment. Observe only how it marks the other fact that money and social position are to be in this Parliament, as they were in the last, all powerful. And do not be surprised that, in a country so slow as England to receive new impressions, a class just enfranchised has failed to make the best use of its unaccustomed power. The first lesson an American has to learn in respect to England is that events move slowly."

We see by a cable despatch that Earl Russell has written a letter regretting the defeat of the "workingmen's candidates" for Parliament, especially Mr. Odger. A marked event in the canvass was the attack made upon Mr. Odger by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a paper which has liberal inclinations and professes to be the organ of the English gentlemen. The *Gazette* descended to playing upon Mr. Odger's name, and commented upon the misfortunes of his parents and his own humble origin, sneering at his claims to represent the working classes of England. Mr. Mills came to his defense, to the prejudice of his own canvass. Lord Russell would have shown more magnanimity had he done as much when his assistance would have been of value. We are afraid that the veteran Whig leader has been trimming. When Mr. Odger was a candidate, a word of comfort from the most illustrious member of the noble house of Russell would have probably secured his election. Now that he is beaten, we presume there is a feeling of distrust and anger among the workingmen, who form such a large portion of the new Liberal constituency, and that Lord Russell regards a letter of compliment and regret as necessary to appease this feeling and give the party tone.

The Liberals were not wise in permitting the defeat of the candidates for the working classes. They should have strengthened their newly-gained power by giving labor a voice in the reformed House of Commons. A misfortune of the Liberal party is the predominance of the great Whig families. With loud advocacy of reform, they have been constant and furtive in their real enmity. Their ideas of the extension of the franchise have practically meant the abolition of the Tory "pocket" boroughs, and the perpetuation of their own. Tom Moore, in one of his satires, describes a Whig and Tory consulting over the body of Ireland. The Whig says:—"What to do with him I'm cursed if I know; *I have promised him anodynes.*" The theory of the Whig policy has too often been the promise of anodynes, when the true remedy was thorough and radical. The interests of these powerful Whig families are really with the Tories. They are "Liberal" to gain power, not because they have faith in a government of the people. The sacrifice of the workingmen's candidates was a blunder. The laboring men of England will find that a reform bill which gives the power of Parliament to "money and social position" is imperfect. Mistakes like this will only compel Liberalism to advance to a new platform and demand the ballot and manhood suffrage.

Removal of Disabilities—Hopeful Indications.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our despatches from the Carolinas Tuesday furnish indications of a growing desire for the removal of whatever disabilities still remain in operation there. The Governor of South Carolina renews the recommendation to the Legislature for the adoption of a liberal policy on the subject; and the North Carolina Legislature has before it, with many evidences of approval, a proposal to petition Congress for the abrogation of the only remaining form of proscription which affects citizens of that State.

With a couple of exceptions, the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, together with the legislation had under them, may be claimed as proofs of the rare moderation and unappreciated liberality of the Southern Republicans. They entered upon the possession of power amid strong tempations to abuse it. The majority of them were objects of Democratic persecution, and the whole of them must have felt that they were engaged in a contest, failure in which would be followed by wholesale disfranchisement. So far as they were concerned, it was not a struggle for partisan advantages; it was a battle involving their own rights, with a consciousness that defeat would entail odious and humiliating proscription. A certain bitterness would be natural, and even excusable, in the circumstances; for it would be the product of long-continued injustice, and an apprehension of further wrong. And yet, aside from Arkansas and Louisiana, we search in vain for the enactments which Democratic majorities would most assuredly inflict upon colored Republicans. The Constitutions framed by the Republicans of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and made valid by Republican votes, are marvels of magnanimity; and the Constitution of Alabama has, by subsequent legislation, been divested of the illiberality which in the first instance crept into it.

And now leading Southern Republicans advocate the abolition of remaining disabilities, over which Congress alone has control. Neither in South nor North Carolina is there any disfranchisement. The only disability existing in either is the exclusion from Federal office provided by the Fourteenth Amendment, which Congress may, by a two-thirds vote, at any time remove. It is with a view to the removal of this disability that Governor Scott invokes the coöperation of the South Carolina Legislature. The ground on which he places his recommendation shows, moreover, how promptly an abatement of Democratic hostility is appreciated by the Republicans. The fact that, since the election, Wade Hampton and his South Carolina associates have evinced a disposition to accept the new order of things is the basis of the plea on which Governor Scott is prepared to ask for Congressional interposition. In this respect, perhaps, he does but apply the recommendation of the Chicago Convention, one of whose resolutions was a declaration in favor of "the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people." But it is a good sign that the men who most promptly desire the execution of this idea are Southern Republicans, to whom the Democratic press persistently imputes a spirit of hatred and uncharitableness. How unjust is the allegation, these expressions of current opinion from Charleston and Raleigh sufficiently prove.

The convictions in which they originate are not confined to the Carolinas. Both in Tennessee and Missouri the subject of disfranchisement, as the result of local law, engages increasing attention. In both, too, influential exponents of Republican opinion are found on the side of liberality, and as friends of a speedy amendment of the existing Franchise laws. Senator Fowler and a defeated Republican candidate for Congress are among the friends of a conciliatory policy in Tennessee; and even Governor Brownlow is not averse to a partial abatement of disfranchisement. The discussion in Missouri has brought out similar expressions of opinion, and there, as in Tennessee, the more enlightened policy of toleration must ultimately prevail. As the excitement of the Rebellion, and of the political struggles which have succeeded it, dies away, we confidently believe that the Republican party everywhere will be almost a unit in favor of the course suggested at Chicago, and now echoed back from Charleston.

Doubly Perplexed.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The Jacobin party finds no relief from its perplexity in regard to Grant's character and policy since election more than before. Taking him for its candidate from a supposed political necessity, to secure the election, and not from choice, and all the time distrusting him, and fearing that in the end he would cheat the master-spirits and extreme men of the party out of the desired fruits of the anticipated victory, they went through the campaign perplexed with doubts and troubled with the direst misgivings. But they put on the best face they could, and wore an outward show of confidence, the better to win; and there being, indeed, nothing else for them to do, having staked everything upon what might come from the election of a man who either had no thoughts, or, if he had, refused to divulge them.

He answered their first object, and gave them the victory. But now that they have won it, they are more worried than ever. They know not what he is going to do with it. Like the readers of Bulwer's celebrated novel, "What Will He Do With It?" they can get no clew in advance to what is to follow. They gaze inquiringly and anxiously into that dull, inexpressive face, but can read nothing. They watch the opening of his unmeaning and uncommunicative mouth, and behold, there issues therefrom only smoke! smoke! He does not even "talk hoss," which at one time so troubled that polished gentleman and Jacobin saint, the long-time Senator from Ohio, whose lease of official life is fast expiring.

We think these people are not disappointed in their man. In their hearts they knew that he had no great amount of brain except in the region of the cerebellum, coupled with the will to execute its low, brutal instincts. Of high intelligence or of the coronal virtues they never suspected him. They did not hope to find any such qualities in him. They did not desire them. They preferred him to be the almost unreasoning brute that he is, if they could control and give direction to his ruffian nature. Cruel, revengeful, remorseless themselves, they saw in him the very tool they wanted to carry out their evil purposes, and desired nothing but to be assured that he would be their tool. Upon this point they became less at ease every day. They know not into whose hands he is to fall—who are to be the master-spirits of his administration. And herein a deep game is going on. As secretly as possible, and with every imaginable disguise and artifice, the two wings of the Jacobin party—for it has wings, but not those of angels, any more than it possesses the harmlessness of the dove—are plotting and scheming, mining and countermining, against each other, to capture the passive, unintelligent soldier whom they united to raise to power, but whom they are unwilling to possess in common, and use for joint interests and mutual ends.

While all is smooth upon the surface, and the presses and leaders representing these two wings keep up as great a show of courtesy and forbearance towards each other as possible, so as to conceal hostile movements and lull suspicion, jealousy and hatred rage beneath, and await only the exposure of some offensive demonstration from one side or the other to break out in violence, and lead to widespread disintegration in the dominant party.

And while this is all going on, Grant is as dumb as ever, and seems as indifferent and unknowing, in relation to what these people are troubled about, as the horse he is wont to ride, and which he converses with about as much, and, we apprehend, quite as intelligently, as with his own kind.

While we see and deplore in this what is in the highest degree discreditable to our common country—the raising to the Chief Magistracy of the republic one of its most unfit and incompetent citizens—we cannot but hope that good will come of it, in the destruction of the worst party with which any free civilized country was ever cursed, and the unloosing of the fetters with which it has bound the people in subjection to the brutal negro in one section, and to bank, tariff, and bond robbery in every part of the land.

In the meantime the true, the positive Democracy of the country stands in battle array, with its arms in its hands, defiant and on the offensive, determined to give no parley or truce to the mongrel crew which in its day of pride and power has hesitated at no crime, and spared not the Constitution of the republic, or the rights of the people, nor respected the laws of God or humanity, in carrying out its fell designs.

Sympathy and Salad.

From the N. Y. World.

The women of New York and Philadelphia have opened an exchange account in the way of work to be performed, as follows:—In this city, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Eleanor Kirk, Ernestine L. Rose, Susan B. Anthony, and others are exerting themselves to procure a pardon or remission of sentence for Hester Vaughan, who has been found guilty of infanticide in Philadelphia. In Philadelphia Mary Grew, Lucretia Mott, Maria M. Davis, Harriet Purvis, Harriet D. Purvis, Emily H. Purvis, Sarah M. Purvis, Charlotte L. Pierce, Sarah M. Pierce, Huldah Justice, Elizabeth Justice, Ellen M. Child, Emily Cushman, Sarah C. James, Gulielma M. Jones, Louisa A. Dorsey, Hannah P. Wildman, Margaret J. Burleigh, Anna M. Hopper, Maria Hopper, Annie Shoemaker, Margaret Forten, Anna E. Dickinson, Elizabeth Shreve, Caroline Shreve, Sarah James, and Sarah Bowman have banded together to devise means for the support of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. It is the case of Hester Vaughan versus Wendell Phillips. It is the matter of life violently taken out of a new-born infant, and the injection of new life into a worn-out, played-out paper. The New York women ask sympathy and pardon for Hester Vaughan. The Philadelphia women demand "coffee, tea, sugar, oysters, celery, boiled chickens (for salad), eggs, butter, cream, biscuits, cake (especially home-made cake)" for Wendell Phillips. It is pity against the pantry; liberty for Hester Vaughan against luxuries for Wendell Phillips; sympathy against salad. In this struggle it will not be strange if the salad should be spoiled and the sympathy a bit overstretched. But the New York women bring warm hearts to their effort, while the Philadelphia women only contribute other people's cold chickens. The questions of moment now among the women of the two cities is, ought Hester Vaughan to die? and shall Wendell Phillips and his paper be permitted to live? In Philadelphia, Phillips and his paper are paramount; there are whole coops of cold chickens for Phillips and his paper, and not a tear or a signature for Hester and her pardon.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

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WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuths3m

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FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,

No. 718 ARCH Street,

Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS,

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.

This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.

Remember the name and number.

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

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"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

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NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
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Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
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PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given.
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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture]

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.
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We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
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MAKERS,
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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of 15 29] FRENCH CLOCKS
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

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1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

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Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of
CLOTHS
TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND,
Always on hand.

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COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
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FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.
For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W PROCTOR & CO.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Hecket's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in abiolas and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

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"A RECAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
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Patent Wire Railing Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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No. 106 JONES' Alley.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE,	CLARET,
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SHERRY,	MUSCATEL,
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AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot No. 20 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents, 12 1 6f

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LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

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487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 920 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. 9 4 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The examination of witnesses in the contested election case of Myers vs. Moffet was resumed yesterday afternoon before Aldermen Carpenter and Heins, at the office of the former. George F. Schmidt, Joseph Mouseley, Jr., and John Cannon testified to the alleged misconduct of the election officers of the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward, in disregarding challenges, etc. The investigation was then continued until this afternoon.

—Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the residence of Dr. W. H. Smith, No. 815 Spruce street, was entered by thieves, and a tin box, containing valuable papers and articles of value, was stolen. The doctor on going to his room found both doors locked on the inside The services of policemen were obtained, but the thieves had escaped. A woman who was passing saw a man throw a bundle from a window to another man in the street and then jump to the pavement, but she gave no alarm.

—At the Convention of Photographers held yesterday afternoon, the following permanent officers were elected.

President—Abram Bogardus, of New York.
Secretary—E. Wilson, Philadelphia.
Treasurer—H. T. Anthony, New York.
Executive Committee—D. Bendan, Baltimore; J. F. Ryder, Cleveland; J. M. Black, Boston; J. N. Fox, Rochester; J. Cramer, Philadelphia.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Boston on the second Tuesday in June next, and in the evening attended a lecture on "Light," delivered by Professor H. Morton, at the Franklin Institute.

—The Committee on Finance of Councils met last evening for the purpose of deciding the tax rate for the coming year. According to the various statements of the valuation of real estate, furniture, horses and carriages, and moneys out at interest, and real estate exempt by law, there is in the city subject to taxation, $262 058,627. After considerable discussion on two propositions—one fixing the rate at $2 on the $100, and the other at $1·80 on the $100—the latter was adopted, and the chairman of the Committee was directed to report that rate to Councils on Thursday.

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of November, 1868:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$ 269 784 51
Silver Deposits and Purchases	7 596 66
Total Deposits	$277,381·17

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD. Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	8,655	$172,700·00
Fine Bars	18	11,084·57
Total	8,653	$183,784·57
SILVER. Dollars	55,700	55,700·00
Total	55,700	$575,700·00
NICKEL. Five cent pieces	2,250,000	$112 500·00
Three cent pieces	220,000	6,600·00
Total	2,470,000	$119,100·00
BRONZE. One cent pieces	300,000	$3 000·00
Two cent pieces	85,000	1,700·00
Total	385 000	$4,700·00
RECAPITULATION. Gold coinage	8,653	$183,784·57
Silver coinage	55 700	55,700·00
Base coinage	2,855,000	123,800·00
Total No. pieces	2 919 353	$363,284·57

The New Ironsides—She is Again Afloat.

About a year ago it was announced that Mr. David Boyd, Jr., had purchased what was left of the famous frigate, the "New Ironsides," after she was burned at League Island, and that he intended to have the ship raised. Difficult as this seemed, when the enormous weight of the hull and machinery of the vessel was considered, it has been to a large extent accomplished. The first step was to engage the necessary appliances and men, the pontoons, the divers, etc. By means of these and the derricks used all the heavy plates that had been displaced by the fire, and which had fallen into the hull of the vessel, were removed, and also the four large boilers, these latter weighing in the aggregate two hundred tons. The boilers were found to be uninjured by the fire. When all the loose irons had been removed, eighteen two-inch chains were swung under the hull. Some of these were in thirty-two feet water near the stern of the ship. After the chains were placed and attached to the pontoons, the latter were sunk to the water's edge at low tide, and as the tide raised at the next flood the enormous hull of the Ironsides was slowly lifted from the mud, where it had lain so long, and once more floated, supported by the pontoons. On Tuesday afternoon of this week the Ironsides and the pontoons were got into position to be drifted with the flood tide up the river, and the whole mass, guided by steam tugs, was carried about a mile up to a favorable spot on the Horse Shoe, where it was placed on the shoal.

Yesterday the vessel was still further lifted about six feet, and by flood tide of to-day it is expected to raise her sufficiently out of the water so as to take her over the bar to the Jersey shore. When that is done she is to be finally pumped out. It is believed that her costly engines have not been much injured by the fire. If this shall turn out to be the case, and the hull is not too much damaged, it is the purpose of her present owner to rebuild the ship. This whole enterprise is of the most remarkable character for a private citizen.

The magnitude of this undertaking will be more readily understood by considering the following details of the size and weight of the ship:—Her dimensions were 240 feet in length, 58 feet 6 inches in beam, 25 feet depth. Her armament was 16 11-inch Dahlgren guns and 2 200-pound Parrotts. The weight of wood work in her hull was 1965 tons; iron plating, 820 tons; engines and boilers, 300 tons; anchors and chains, 73 tons; and copper sheathing and bolts, 55 tons, making a total of 3213 tons. Captain I. J. Merritt has had the superintendence of the work, and his pontoons were those applied for this successful result.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.
—Grant's majority in Iowa, 46,270.
—Full College yesterday—the Electoral.
—The fair at Horticultural Hall is a great success.
—General Grant arrived in Boston yesterday morning.
—Weston has commenced his five thousand mile walk.
—The National Board of Trade met yesterday at Cincinnati.
—Three feet of snow fell on Tuesday night at Collingwood, Ontario.
—The trial of General Cole, at Albany, N. Y., is progressing rapidly.
—Our Congress-men are watching with great interest the proceedings in Spain.
—A foundry and machine shop at Hannibal, Mo., was burned on Monday. Loss, $40,000.
—Deacon Andrews' trial, for the murder of Mr. Holmes, is progressing at Plymouth, Mass.
—The robbery of diamonds in Baltimore the other day was committed by an eighteen-year old boy.
—Maryland wants the Legislature convened on the occasion of Governor Bowie's inauguration.
—The Congregational Conference of New Jersey yesterday concluded its sessions, and adjourned *sine die*.
—Sheridan Gay blew out his brains in a smoking car yesterday, while running from Hartford to Providence.
—The title of P. U. S. A. was yesterday conferred upon U. S. Grant by the Electoral College of the U. S. A.
—"Cavalry" Sheridan has issued an order thanking his troops, and congratulating General Custer on his recent victory over the Indians.
—Seven Kentuckians outraged and murdered two colored girls near Louisville, on Tuesday. Six of the chivalric party were arrested.
—Superintendent Kennedy, of the New York police, was yesterday arrested, charged with the seizure of property without authority of law.
—Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, will forward, during this month, from Rome, two more allegorical figures for the Washington Monument at Richmond.
—Walter Brown, the champion oarsman, left Pittsburg on Tuesday to row a scull-boat to Cincinnati, five hundred miles, in eight consecutive days, from sunrise to sunset, on a wager of $1000.
—The powder magazine at Fort Lafayette was protected by eight feet of earth and seven feet of masonry, the inside being lined with copper, so that there was slight chance of an explosion during the recent fire.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, December 2.—It is reported that Disraeli has gone to Windsor to tender his resignation of the Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 2—Midnight.—Disraeli has published an address announcing and defending his resignation of the Ministry. He reviews the progress of the resolves in favor of disestablishment, believing the country would not sanction such a measure. The Government awaited the elections, for the holding of which all expedition was used.

The result shows that the Ministry cannot command the respect of the new House, therefore they feel it due to their own honor, and to the policy supported by them, not to continue unnecessarily in office a single day, deeming it more consistent with the attitude they hold, and convenience of their party, to resign at once, instead of awaiting the meeting of Parliament, in which they must be in a minority. While taking this course they do not modify their opinions, and are more than ever convinced that Mr. Gladstone's proposition is wrong in principle, and probably impracticable, and one which, even if practicable, would be disastrous to the nation. They are ready to support reform in the Church of Ireland, but will still offer uncompromising resistance to the policy enunciated by Mr. Gladstone.

CORK, Dec. 2.—Sullivan, who was struck from the Commission of the Peace for alleged sympathy with Fenianism, has been elected Mayor of Cork.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The stagnation in trade increases. Merchants refuse to make advances to planters on the crops.

A mulatto to-day, maddened by jealousy, killed his wife and two daughters.

Last night a Chinaman was murdered by a negro.

The *Diario* to day publishes the following:—The rebels near Villa del Cobre have destroyed the aqueduct which supplies Santiago de Cuba with water. A brother of General Cespedes was killed in the engagement at Cobre.

Dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders. Perez objects to the appointment of Cespedes as Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces. Manzanill continues in the possession of the Government, but is besieged by the rebels.

WALL STREET.

Its Shadows—An Aged ex-Clergyman Charged with Robbery.

The N. Y. *Times* of yesterday morning contained the following:—

Luther G. Bingham, who is 75 years of age, and resides at No. 170 Congress street, Brooklyn, and who for many years was a clergyman in good standing, but has latterly been engaged as a broker in Wall street, was yesterday arrested by Detective Reilley, of the Twentieth Precinct, upon a warrant issued at the instance of Samuel B. Tinsdale, clerk of Robert Baile, No. 27 Wall street.

The complaint states that on the 28th day of November Bingham purchased of Baile $9000 in gold, giving in payment his check for $11,500 on the American National Bank, and his due bill for $66·62, and a check for $1000, purporting to be drawn by Richard Camerman, on the Pacific National Bank. These checks having been received, Bingham took away the gold, and the checks being afterwards presented at the banks, payment was refused upon the ground that the drawers had no deposits to meet them. It was therefore charged that Bingham had stolen the $9300 in gold by "trick and device."

The accused is a man of good appearance, and looking younger than the age he gives by almost a score of years, and when arraigned upon the charge said that he was innocent of all intended fraud in the matter, and that the transaction on his part was honest, as he hoped to be able to prove. Justice Ledwith considered that there was sufficient in the case to justify further inquiry, and Bingham was accordingly held for an examination, which was set down for 10 o'clock this morning.

A Medical Embargo.

Sydney Smith, in his celebrated Peter Plymley letters, affords a notable illustration of the powers of rhetoric in written eloquence. As instance this passage, *apropos* of the English Embargo Act—by which, among other things, drugs were, for the moment, excluded from France:—

Such a project is well worthy the statesman who would bring the French to reason by keeping them without rhubarb, and exhibit to mankind the awful spectacle of a nation deprived of neutral salts. This is not the dream of a wild apothecary indulging in his own opium; this is not the distempered fancy of a pounder of drugs, delirious from smallness of profits; but it is the sober, deliberate, and systematic scheme of a man to whom the public safety is intrusted, and whose appointment is considered by many as a masterpiece of political sagacity.

What a sublime thought, that no purge can now be taken between the Weser and the Garonne; that the bustling pestle is still, the cancrous mortar mute; and the bowels of mankind locked up for fourteen degrees of latitude! When, I should be curious to know, were all the powers of crudity and flatulence fully explained to his majesty's ministers? At what period was this great plan of conquest and constipation fully developed? In whose mind was the idea of destroying the pride and the plasters of France first engendered? Without castor oil they might for some months, to be sure, have carried on a lingering war; but can they do without bark? Will the people live under a government where antimonial powders can not be procured? Will they bear the loss of mercury? There's the rub! Depend upon it, the absence of the *materia medica* will soon bring them to their senses, and the cry of *Bourbon and bains* burst from the Baltic to the Mediterranean!

Catharine II of Russia.

A curious letter from the Empress Catherine II of Russia to the Grand Duke has been published in the "Transactions of the Ecclesiastical Academy of Kieff." In this letter are found the following passages:—

I have been told by learned men that Egypt at the time of her greatest prosperity excluded all strangers from her territory, and thereby obtained a reputation for political wisdom. Follow this example. Like a good father, protect your family against everything that could injure it; see that no book, no newspaper, no caricature is introduced in Russia of which you do not approve. The people should have no opinion but that of their sovereign. You should only allow a certain amount of enlightenment to penetrate among your subjects, none that could prove injurious either to yourself or to them.

It is impossible to govern according to your own will a people that reasons.

I advise you to establish a strict censorship in every custom house for books coming from abroad. I could quote books which have done more harm to sovereigns than a battle or a lost province.

Do not give people too much time for reflection. Nations are not created for this; they should not be reasoners. There is nothing more difficult than to govern a people which wants a reason for everything. The business of the people is to work and be silent.

The pen of an able writer does more harm to a Government than a war. Send to Siberia every writer who thinks of aspiring to the dignity of a statesman.

—Pictou harbor is already frozen up.

—A discharged lamplighter in San Francisco revenged himself by putting out the street lamps nightly.

—A cabbage has been grown near Jackson, Miss., with thirteen solid heads. Enough for a small family.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Detroit has "Zip Coon" in its lockup.

—Professor Hohagen is to teach Tad Lincoln.

—Helen Western is very ill in Washington.

—The *Can-Can* is danced on the ice in Berlin.

—Young Paris shortens velocipede into velox.

—Artemus Ward's estate is now estimated at $6000.

—New Zealand has yielded $11,000,000 in gold since 1865.

—Sir John Young has been heartily welcomed in the Dominion.

—The new Government of Spain proposes to abolish bull fights.

—Boston is to be no longer Boston—its streets are to be straightened.

—The R. C. Bishop of Quebec is about to make another visit to Rome.

—Mrs. Grant will hold weekly receptions if there is not too great a crowd.

—Paris gets twenty times as much game from Germany as from France.

—Mr. Cowardin has taken his "Humors of Reconstruction" to sunnier climes.

—A barber at Knoxville, Tenn., has been fined $5 for shaving a man on Sunday.

—The number of drinking places in Russia has increased from 400 to 2500 in six years.

—Twenty-five large schooners have recently arrived at Boston with 10,000 tons of coal.

—It is less than six years since the first six miles of railway were opened in Minnesota.

—On four successive nights Nilsson sang in Paris, Baden, Wiesbaden, and Paris again.

—The crop of Egyptian cotton this year will aggregate 2,000,000 cantars, 128¼ pounds each.

—Ex-King George, of Hanover, denies that he intends to take his seat in the House of Lords.

—Reverdy Johnson has forty and more grandchildren, on whom he practises handshaking.

—Louis Ulbach, at $16,000 a year, is the best paid editor in Paris; Jules Janin gets $10,000.

—The late King of Siam was a Buddhist monk before his accession, and knew many languages.

—England recently had a festival in honor of a village pump that did not get dry during a drought.

—The armies of Europe are composed of 2,557,426 soldiers in active service and 671,393 drilled reserves.

—A number of colored people were immersed in the cold Potomac, at Washington, on Sunday.

—The census of 1870, it is said, will show the population of the United States to be 42,000,000.

—About six thousand barrels of Irish moss are collected annually along the Massachusetts coast.

—Lee, Mass., proposes to have the streets lighted by a lamp in the front window of every house.

—A missionary voted as a college citizen in New Haven the other day after an absence in India for twelve years.

—At the Canuon street station, London, 527 trains pass each other daily, and at the Clapham Junction 700.

—The Illinois State University at Bloomington, including the law department, has two hundred and fifty students.

—Lord Justice Englis has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh over the Hon. William E. Gladstone.

—"The college diploma, like a good coat, may be an advantage, but it will not make a man." So said the Worcester address.

—A portrait of Governor Chamberlain is being painted for the Memorial Hall of Bowdoin College, by the artist Willard, of Worcester.

—Kentucky University is said to have an endowment of $700,000; 40 professors and 700 students, 250 of whom are receiving education free.

—The University of London has recently established a new degree, the highest of the faculty of arts, with the title D. Lit., or Doctor of Literature. It is open to all graduates in arts of the English universities.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....7 17 | MOON RISES....8 24
SUN SETS....4 33 | HIGH WATER....4 20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 19
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
China	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 3
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
N. American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 12
Rot Amerpo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 5
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 22
Starsand Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 23
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, Rotterdam, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Leechville, N. C., Captain.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, from Georgetown, D. C., with coal to captain.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Barborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Aurora Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Tuscarora, Rowland; Saranak, Turley; Lancaster, Jackson, up for freight; and Tonawanda, Julius, discharging were at Mobile 28th ult.
Steamship Norfolk, Morgan, at Norfolk 28th ult, from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.
Steamship Claymont, Pratt, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult. and sailed for Richmond.
Barque Woodside, Edmonds, hence, at New Orleans 27th ult.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, hence, at Marseilles 15th ult.
Brig Chilian, Strum, hence, at Halifax 29th ult.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Bebbidge, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 30th ult.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.
Schr Star, Crowell, hence, at Portland 30th ult.
Schr Cherub, Layman, hence, at Alexandria 30th ultimo.
Schr Nadab, Cheney, hence, at Portland 29th ult.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, hence, at New London 1st instant.
Schrs Enterprise, Foster, and Father and Son, Stuart, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 30th ult.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones; J. T. Bentley, Bentley; J. Burney, Brown; Cople Greer, Price; and Eudicott, hence, at Washington D. C., 1st inst.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Higbee, hence for Alexandria, wrecked on Hog Island registered 162 tons was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1851, and hailed from New York. No insurance on vessel or cargo.
Schr Mary A. Grier, Fleming, hence, at New Haven 28th ult.
Schr Newkirk, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 29th ult.
Schrs Maggie Cummings, and Anna Myrick, Stevens, hence, at Pawtucket 29th ult.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 30th ult.
Schrs S. J. Godfrey, Godfrey; H. Croskey, Smith; E J Heraty, Heraty; and Trade Wind, Corson, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Schr Wm. Bement, Penney, hence for Quincy Point, at Edgartown 28th ult., and sailed again 28th.
Schr Lafayette, McLennon, hence, at Norfolk 29th ultimo.
Schrs Ald. Smith; George Fales, Nickerson; Wm. H. Dennis, Lake; H. W. Benedict, Case; Sarah A. Boice, Yates; Evergreen Bellcate; A. Truedell, Stevens; and Elvie Davis, Johnson, hence, at Providence 29th ult.
Schr Venita Eaton, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 29th ult.
Schrs Amelia Beebe, and Richard Peterson, English, hence, at Newport 30th ult.
Schrs Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, and L. C. Hickman, Lawson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult.
Schrs Farragut, Clark, hence for Portland, and M. Hand, Steelman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schrs A. Denike Jones; S. Castner, Jr., Cullen; A. Young, Young; F. Edwards, Boice; E. Richardson, Nelson; A. Amsden, Bangs; Izette Coombs; and M. Fillmore, Chase, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, hence for Boston, at New York 1st inst.
Schr Panantico, Claypoole, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr Cornelia Noyes, sailed from Washington, D. C., 30th ult., for Potomac Creek, to load cedar posts for Philadelphia.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, from Boston for Wilmington, N. C., at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the second class iron nun buoy placed to mark Witch Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, Me., having gone adrift from its moorings a Spar Buoy has been substituted in its place until further notice.
Portland, Nov. 29, 1868.

Official information has been received that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Bustard Head, NW. point of Bustard Bay, east coast of Australia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART, GEORGE W. CHILDS, WM. A. PORTER, F. A. DREXEL, WM. V. McKEAN, THOMAS W. EVANS, S. H. HORSTMANN, A. J. DREXEL, JOSEPH PATTERSON, WM. C. HOUSTON, S. J. SOLMS, HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, or Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & AX.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.

R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KORRPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 imwsmrp

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Acuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 1271

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N SIXTH Street and No. 716 RACE Street. Y 508 6p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506·74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711·80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845·71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317·72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498·82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$421,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 02	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555·89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837·31
		$291,585·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.		$208,500·00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881		136,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)		50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		211,375·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)		128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan		51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		20,200·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)		20,625·00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan		21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan		5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock		15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock		11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		15,000·00
= 207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		207,900·00
$1,169,900 Par	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		322,486·94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40,178·88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,818·00
Cash in Bank	$116,150 08	
Cash in Drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.*"

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lamcarnace, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallas, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer Mcilvaine, John B. Semple, Pitts., A. B. Berger, do. D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·23	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURKLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 3 23

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Reappearance and debut in German Opera of
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
In Meyerbeer's master work,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
WITH INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
and the full strength of the combined companies
ALICE.....MADAME LA GRANGE
ISABELLA.....MISS McCULLOCH
HELENE.....MAD'LLE WEISMAEL
BERTRAM.....JOSEPH HERMANN
Grand incidentals, arranged by Mad'lle WEISMAEL and Corps de Ballet,
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
TO MORROW (Friday), Dec 4,
LA TRAVIATA.
MADAME LA GRANGE in her celebrated character of VIOLETTA, in which part she created an immense furore in New York.
FLORA.....MADAME REICHARDT
ALFREDO.....SIG. ALESSANDRO BOETTI
(From the principal opera houses of Europe).
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA
GERMONT.....SIG. ORLANDINI
DOCTOR.....SIG. BARILI
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. TORRIANI
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK
Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera,
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
has been selected for the occasion.
This great work will be presented with the same
GREAT CAST AND MISE-EN-SC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

The Religious Views of Statesmen.

THERE has taken place, in connection with the late Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, a correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and his constituents, which is of a character to merit more than a passing notice. Its importance is enhanced by the fact that it has also been the fate of Mr. John Stuart Mill to undergo a similar discussion. We refer to the letters written to each of these gentlemen by some of the electors of the districts which they represented, asking them to state explicitly their religious views. The tone of these letters was rather dogmatical, and the same answer was returned by each of the statesmen interrogated, viz.:—That their religious sentiments were matters exclusively personal, and not subject to the examination of their constituents. The attention of our readers may have been called to the letters when published a few days since. As this is a new feature in political contests, and not unlikely to be considered a precedent to be followed in the future, it is well to look at the question of the right of the people to investigate their rulers' faith. We think that Mr. Mill, whose letter is by far the most sweeping, carries his assertion of the freedom of conscience too far for popular privilege. He denies to the constituencies under any circumstances the right to catechise the candidates for their suffrage as to their faith. We can see circumstances in which such questions as those put to Mr. Mill would be eminently proper, and when he would have been bound in honor to give to them explicit answers. If the government of a country is peculiar in its character, and so situated as to rule over a people of any peculiar faith, and if the control of the Church is confided to the State, our reason must assent to such questions as those put to Mr. Mill. For instance, if Spain, under the old dynasty, now happily overthrown, had had occasion to elect a Certes, we see that it would have been proper for the inhabitants to ask a candidate if he belonged to the Catholic or Protestant faith. There the Church is a department of the government, and one which the government is bound, by the custom of the land, to guide. Hence it would be a judicious plan for the people to see if their candidate was a member of the Church. In such a case as this such a question would be appropriate. England, however, is not such a land. The State but nominally governs the Church. There are more dissenters than there are churchmen, and Catholic, Protestant, and Jew are alike entitled to a voice in the government. Therefore, when Mr. Gladstone was asked if he leaned towards the Church of Rome, he very properly refused to answer. Had he been in Spain, however, we can see the propriety of the question.

Mr. Mill was, however, asked on a different point. He was said to be deistical in his belief, and he was interrogated as to the truth of such an assertion. Had his constituents a right to put that question? We must answer yes. We believe in the fullest possible tolerance of religious difference. It should not matter, and it is not a proper subject for inquiry, whether a candidate is a Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, or Quaker. Each for his faith is answerable to no man, and to exclude a man from office on account of his belonging to any particular church, or belonging to no church, is a gross wrong, and an invasion of one of the cardinal principles of true liberty. But when a man denies the existence of a God, and declares his disbelief in a Supreme Being, then we say he is disqualified from holding an office, and if the people believe he does entertain such doctrines they have a right to ask and receive an answer. No man can reasonably deny a reply to so vital a question; for should it be that he does deny a God, then he cannot be a public officer. He does not recognize the validity or force of an oath. What to him do the solemn words, "So help me God," amount to? They are but idle sound. And as no one can enter in office until he has sworn to defend the laws of the land, it follows that he who cannot swear or affirm, and who denies the very foundation of the whole moral structure, should not receive the votes of people who differ from him so utterly, and to whom he can give no safeguard as to his conduct. The case stands the same as in that of a witness in a court of justice. You cannot ask him his religious views, you cannot ask him if he is a Methodist or Reformed. But you can ask him if he believes in a God and in a hereafter, and if he does not, his evidence ceases to be admissible. The same test can be applied to officials. If they have a belief in a Deity, then what may be their peculiar belief is not amenable to public criticism. If they deny that foundation of all religion and morality, the people have a right to ask if it be so, and to demand an answer. While, therefore, we esteem Mr. Gladstone right in refusing to be examined as to his peculiar faith, yet we deem the people acted properly in asking Mr. Mill if he was a Deist, and to that question he should have made a reply. When a similar issue should arise on this side of the water, we hope the line of reasoning indicated will govern alike representative and the represented.

The City Finances.

THE Finance Committee of the City Councils held a meeting last night, at which they indulged in a rambling discussion which resulted in fixing the tax-rate for 1869 at $1·80, an increase of forty cents on the rate for the present year. At this rate for the property which is subject by law to the full rate, $7,975,464 will be realized, falling short of the estimates submitted by the Controller fully $797,263. To meet this startling deficit, it is proposed to authorize a loan of $810,000 for the Water Department, the argument being that the improvements in this department were for the benefit of posterity, and that posterity should therefore bear the greater share of the burden. Moreover, it was confidently predicted that the whole amount would ultimately be refunded by the profits of the department, and posterity, as well as the present age, thus relieved of the burden—a prediction which, we trust, has some prospect of fulfilment.

But there has been heretofore one great obstacle in the way of such a loan, and that is the circumstance of the Republican majority in Councils falling short of the two-third vote required to authorize a loan. When this amount of $810,000 was appropriated by Councils for the benefit of the Water Department, it was expressly understood that the full amount—as well as $635,000 in addition for League Island awards and the new City Ice Boat, all for the benefit of posterity, like the improvements at Fairmount—would be subsequently raised by loans, the appropriation bills containing a proviso to that effect. The Democratic members made no objection, until an attempt was made to saddle posterity with the burdens which legitimately belong to it; and then the Democracy, for the sake of embarrassing the Republican party and adding to our present burdens, refused to vote for the loans which they were in honor and common decency bound to support. As the Republican strength in Councils was not increased at the late election, the only manner in which the contemplated loan can be secured is by a legislative enactment permitting Councils to borrow money by a bare majority vote. This course lies open to the grave objection that a loan authorized by a mere majority may not be so eagerly sought after as one which has the sanction of a two-thirds vote. It is said that the Democratic members of Select Council are willing to vote for the water loan by itself, and hence there is a prospect of this action not being rendered necessary. Yet it may still be necessary to secure legislative aid to authorize loans to meet the outstanding warrants and the alleged half million deficit in the funds required to meet the January interest on the city debt.

Revenue Frauds and Their Remedy.

IT is announced from Washington that Attorney-General Evarts has at last come to a conclusion on the practice of compromising revenue frauds in which all honest men can concur. It is said that the Attorney-General regards this practice as entirely without legal warrant, in consequence of which Commissioner Rollins is to be notified that in future all such cases must be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. Why they should be submitted to these officials we are not informed, nor can we imagine anything to be gained by such a course, except a knowledge by those officers of the extent of the frauds upon the revenue which are being attempted. If Mr. Evarts means that Commissioner Rollins has no legal right to compromise such cases, but that the Secretary and the Attorney-General have, no good will be accomplished, the present reprehensible practice will be continued, and the only change in it will consist in transferring the temptation to collusion from one Government official to another. The true remedy for the whole enormous evil is a summary termination to the system of compromise. A man who defrauds the revenue of the nation is no better than any other defrauder. In truth, the crime in connection with the Government is of a much more heinous character than when it affects a private individual only. The Government is the representative of the whole people, and when it is cheated every tax-payer in the land is cheated. By the long standing and unchecked system of public plunder which prevails in this country, the national treasury has come to be regarded as the legitimate spoil of every man who can lay his thievish hands upon it. Public officers and private citizens will rob the nation, without the slightest compunction of conscience, in an open and defiant way that they would never dream of in their transactions with their fellow-citizens. These revenue frauds, and their repeated compromise, are of this class of proceedings. But little attempt is made to screen such frauds from the public gaze, although they are branded, in the eyes of all honest men, with the mark of felony, and their compromise by the officers of the Government is nothing more nor less than the compounding of felony—a crime which is, or should be, punished as severely as the original offense.

The summary prosecution of all persons who are guilty of withholding from the Government its just dues should follow so naturally, that we are at a loss to conceive of any justification of the system of compromise which has so generally prevailed. In the transactions of the great world of commerce such a thing is never heard of, partly because it would be entirely destructive of confidence, and partly because the loose code of morals which has come to prevail in official circles has as yet obtained no footing among business men in their dealings with each other. Although a great reform can doubtless be inaugurated by the discontinuance of the compromise system, the true remedy for the enormous frauds perpetrated upon the people through the Government lies deeper. Our entire system of official appointment is radically wrong. The qualifications requisite for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon revenue officers are of no moment whatever, and even when a person receiving an appointment has previously enjoyed a reputation for honesty, as a general rule he appears to regard his appointment as a dispensation from all the rules which have been binding upon his private business. To sweep away the whole system, with all its defects, should engage the early attention of Congress, and this can be accomplished in but one way—by the adoption of a Civil Service system, such as prevails in the nations of the Old World. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, has repeatedly urged Congress to give some attention to this subject, as yet with poor success. The bill providing for the establishment of a Civil Service which he introduced last winter has been printed, and that is about all that has been done with it. We trust, however, that at the coming session it will be brought to the attention of the members of Congress in such a way that they will no longer be able to dodge the question, as they have done in the past. But if Congress should be so derelict as to adjourn on the 4th of next March without listening to the imperative demand of the country for a Civil Service, the people have much to hope for from General Grant's Administration. So far he has persistently snubbed the office-seekers, and if he should continue to do so we may yet be enabled to reap all the practical benefits of an honest and effective Civil Service, even before it is regularly established by law.

CAMDEN is rapidly increasing in wealth as well as in population. A recent statement presented to the City Councils shows the total valuation of real estate to be $5,433,169, and of personal property, $2,508,655. As the ratio of assessment is quite low, these figures do not represent more than one-half of the actual value of property in the city. The amount of taxes raised for the present year is $188,741.

CARPET-BAG MENDACITY.—A writer in the Delaware *Gazette* is displeased at what he calls the "crusade against the whipping post," and declares that the statements of "eye witnesses" are unexceptionable except in one respect namely, that they lack truthfulness. The lack of truthfulness is declared to be somehow in this fashion:—

"That among 'the victims' (as it characteristically styles them) was an old man over seventy years, and a boy of twelve, this is a deliberate, premeditated falsehood. The seventy-year-old and-over man being under sixty years of age, and the twelve-year old boy a negro lad of sixteen. We are informed from reliable sources that the man in question is a notorious individual of that species—just one degree higher in the social scale than carpet-baggers—familiarly known as 'bummers,' and an incorrigible thief, who has wintered in New Castle jail for the past ten years. The negro was convicted of larceny, and very properly punished."

The argument, then, in favor of the Delaware civilizer is that the seventy year old bummer was a hearty young man of sixty; and that the twelve year old boy was not a boy at all, but a negro lad, and instead of being of the tender age of twelve, he had arrived at the maturity of "sweet sixteen." We are to understand, then, that Delaware does not apply the "cat" to people who are under sixteen or over sixty, but that between these ages transgressors of the law may be subjected to the civilizing influences of the "invaluable judicial weapon" of the Diamond State. We are reminded by this lame apology of the Delaware man of the case of the Indiana clergyman who beat his little boy to death for not saying his prayers. The reverend gentleman was accused of having thrashed the child for two hours continuously. He pleaded, in extenuation of the outrage, that he did not thrash him for two hours, but only for an hour and a half. The Delaware man proposes to extend the blessings of his whipping-post and its accessory furniture to the "impudent carpet-bag revilers of the State and her institutions."

Haseltine's Art Galleries.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, who is well known in Philadelphia as an amateur and connoisseur of taste and experience, is about to open a Fine Art Gallery at No. 1125 Chesnut street. It is his intention to make this a first-class establishment, where everything connected with the fine arts can be procured. Mr. Haseltine will offer the best works of American and foreign artists, and he has now on hand a large number of choice specimens of the best living painters, together with fine sculptures, bronzes, fine illustrated works, engravings, etc. Attention will be paid to looking-glasses and picture-frames, and samples of all the newest designs will be constantly kept on hand. A full stock of artists' materials of all kinds and of the best quality will be kept on hand, and it is Mr. Haseltine's design to make his establishment an art centre, where everything connected with the fine arts can be procured and where the latest art intelligence can be obtained.

CONFISCATION.

Important Opinion by Chief Justice Chase.

Correspondence from Richmond (Va.) on Tuesday last says:—

Chief Justice Chase has just delivered an important opinion in the case of confiscation of real estate under the act of July 7, 1862—that of Semple vs. The United States—before the Circuit Court of the United States in this city. It was as follows:—

This case comes before us upon a writ of error to the District Court for the District of Virginia. The proceedings in that Court were by seizure and libel of information for the condemnation, under the act of July 7, 1862, of certain real estate of the plaintiff in error, situated in Elizabeth City county, within the district of Virginia. The seizure and libel were followed by an order fixing an early day for trial, and directing the issue of monition and publication of notice according to the ordinary course of admiralty. There was no appearance, and the decree of confiscation or forfeiture, after examination of witnesses, was made upon default, and the property was sold under a writ of *venditioni exponas*.

Two points were made in argument for the plaintiff in error. The first is that the act under which the proceedings for condemnation were had is unconstitutional. Several cases arising under this act and that of August, 1861, of like tenor, have been considered by the Supreme Court. Union Insurance Company vs. the United States, 6 Wall, 763, and other cases in the same volume. In neither of these cases was this point made, either by counsel or by the Court; and it is a fair conclusion that neither at the bar nor upon the bench was the constitutionality of the act doubted. We, at least, unless clearly satisfied that the act is unconstitutional, and satisfied, also, that the point passed without observation in the Supreme Court, are bound here by the action of that Court. We shall hold, therefore, for the present, that the act is warranted by the Constitution, but shall be gratified if the question is again submitted to the Supreme Court, and a judged upon direct argument and consideration. The other point made for the plaintiff in error is that the suit in the District Court was in admiralty; whereas, being for condemnation of a seizure of land, the remedy should have been sought on the common law side of the Court. But in the Union Insurance Company vs. The United States it was held that a proceeding for condemnation might well be according to forms used in admiralty, although it must be conformed to the course of the common law in respect to the trial of issues of fact and exceptions to evidence; and, regularly, could only be reviewed after final judgment or decree, upon writ of error. In that case there had been an appearance and claim, but no trial by jury and no exceptions to evidence; and the cause was brought into the Supreme Court by appeal. The court took jurisdiction of the cause upon the appeal only for the purpose of reversing the decree as irregular, and remanding the cause for further proceedings. In this case the cause is brought before us by writ of error, not by appeal; and this mode of invoking the appellate jurisdiction is peculiar to civil actions as distinguished from causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. It is evident, therefore, that the plaintiff in error did not regard the proceeding below as a cause in admiralty; and he was right, for though in the forms of admiralty, it was in substance, a proceeding at common law. If it appeared from the record that an issue had been made and tried by the Court without a jury and without submission by the parties, it would be our duty to reverse the judgment or decree in conformity with the principles settled in the Union Insurance Company vs. The United States; but nothing of this sort appears. The cause was suffered to go by default, and there can be no direction of trial by jury where no issue is made and no such trial demanded. On the contrary, it is the constant practice to render judgment of forfeiture in such cases by default, without the intervention of a jury (Conkling's Pract., 568). We see, therefore, no error in the judgment or decree of the District Court, and it must be affirmed.

GEORGIA.

The State Far from being Reconstructed —No Loyal Man Safe Within its Limits.

An officer writes from a county (of Georgia), the name of which is withheld from prudential reasons:—

As a civil officer, I feel that it is my duty to state facts to you that are of great importance to the law-abiding people in our section of country. Something near half the legal voters in the district did not go to the polls at the precinct, and I apprehend not elsewhere in the county. The class that staid away were the colored men; only six of them voted, and some of them voted the Democratic ticket through fear. What is called the Ku-Klux had been canvassing the district for some time, whippingsome, breaking others' guns, and threatening others that they could not find that they would find them, and whip or kill them. On the night previous to the election, they canvassed, whipping several, and threatening others if they voted they would kill them the next night. Before the polls were opened this news had become general among the colored men, and they took the alarm. A little over two weeks before the election, these law breakers shot an aged negro woman in the day time, in her own house, wounding her severely. One month ago, a colored man was killed, and another died of wounds inflicted by the same secret mob in this county. Proof is not wanting to establish these things—they are susceptible of proof by white and colored evidence. What I say of this district is only a sample of what has occurred in the adjoining counties. As a civil officer, I have not the power to stay these outrages in my district. The colored people are afraid to report, and do not dare to prosecute when they are beaten in the light of day. White Republicans do not feel secure by any means; they are insulted, their characters assailed, and, indirectly, their persons and lives are threatened. I have hoped that all would become quiet, and peace return after the election, being fully satisfied from all the information I have that these outrages were committed for political purposes. I shall wait with as much patience as I can command for a return of better times.

Here is a specimen of the way the peaceful Democracy treat Republican officials:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REGULATORS, LOUISVILLE, Jefferson county, Ga.—Rev. Sherman:—We have this day heard of the commission received by you, entitling you to the office of the Justice of the Peace. Now, as friends, we advise you to send the commission back to the Governor, as you know you are not competent for the office, and send them by the next mail. If you do not take our advice you will be sadly disappointed. If the K. K. K.'s visit you some night when you least expect it, you are well aware of our mission, therefore comply. We are not disposed to threaten, but will certainly carry this promise into effect if you do not return the commission. Our motto is to punish the wicked and protect the innocent. If you accept the commission, we class you with the wicked. KU-KLUX.

Louisville, Ga., Oct. 20, 1868.

—The Post Office clerks in Cleveland are all females.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN

Practically educated for Business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PRACTICES, FORMS, ETC.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Students received at any time.

Separate instructions. Circulars furnished on application.

The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale at the College. Price, $1·50.

THE MERCHANTS' MONTHLY,

an eight-paged paper, well printed on good paper, devoted to the interests of young Business Men. It contains articles on practical business subjects, business dealings, operations, means of success, etc. Commercial Law, Political Economy, Sketches of Mercantile Life and Character, Items of Business Intelligence, etc., etc. Also Stories, Poetry, Essays on Social Topics, and a Miscellany of entertaining and instructive matter. ONLY FIFTY CENTS per year. Published by S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO., No. 637 CHESNUT Street, Office Crittenden's Commercial College. 12 1 s14p

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

12 3 27t

PUBLIC NOTICE — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH Street (west side), below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1868.

All persons interested in the construction of the Sewer on the line of Washington avenue from Broad street to Seventeenth street, and on Eleventh and Twelfth streets, will take notice that the bills on the final estimate are about to be made out in favor of the contractor; and all persons having claims against the same for labor or material will present them for payment at this office.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

12 3 th3t

GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT, in the FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH, BROAD and SANSOM Streets, (Rev. John Chambers, Pastor), MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1868, in aid of the "NATIONAL PRINTING ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND." The following artists have volunteered:—Messrs. D. D. WOOD, H. G. THUNDER, J. PEARCE, A. R. TAYLOR, and the "ARTSINGING SOCIETY." Tickets, one dollar, for sale by Trumpler, No. 923 Chesnut street; Andre, No. 1104 Chesnut street; Boner, No. 1402 Chesnut street; Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Risley's, Continental Hotel; and by H. L. Hall, No. 816 North Twenty-first street.

Concert at 8 o'clock. 11 1 5t

LECTURE BY REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS, (Subject—'OUR YOUNG MEN"), IN CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, December 3, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had at Gould's music store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. 11 30 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLATED GLYCERIN Tablets of solidified Glycerine, ... ends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, ... imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy ... to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin. It is a ... excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 1 6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

12 3 11t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

11 3 30t

PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Class, $400, for $250. No. 2 Class, $425, for $275. No. 3 Class, $450, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $325. No. 5 Class, $500, for $375. No. 6 Class, $550, for $4·0. No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $450. No. 9 Class, $650, for $500. No. 10 Class, $700, for $550. Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $875.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at bargains before the holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city, and are determined to close out our present large stock at *"Manufacturers' first cost prices."* Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

CHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO., No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

11 15 tuths tf12 31

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO., PROPRIETORS.

11 28 thstuth

ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY present their regards to an appreciative public, and set forth:—

THAT they have on hand an immense stock of the most elegant CLOTHING ever offered to the gentlemen of Philadelphia.

THAT the materials of which their CLOTHING is made are selected with the greatest care, from the finest fabrics in the world.

THAT none but the best Cutters are employed in cutting out this CLOTHING.

THAT none but the best workmen are employed in putting it together.

THAT none but the most courteous and gentlemanly salesmen are employed in selling it to the great army of customers continually pressing for it.

THAT no pains are spared to ensure entire satisfaction and perfect fit to each customer.

THAT if you do not find on hand exactly the raiment you want, you can have your clothes made according to your measure, with incredible celerity and with perfect accuracy of adaptation to your size, shape, and general style.

THAT every provision is made for the comfort and happiness of everybody who desires to examine the goods.

THAT our prices are delightfully suited to the most economical desires of those who deal with us.

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!

Come and see for yourself.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE

Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,

Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of

English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.

A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued. Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by steamer. 12 2 3t

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1615, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary R. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 2 th3m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

WILL KEEP OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE

EVERY EVENING

Till 9 o'clock,

DURING DECEMBER

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.

tuthsf PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

MEAD & ROBBINS,

Successors to John C. Mead & Son,

Manufacturers of Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY, and RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, Plated and Unplated, in quantities as required.

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts., 11 19 thstusw PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 23 S. FIFTH St.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY, JEWELLER,

12 1 lmrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE PRUNES

FOR THE TABLE.

Just in Store, a new invoice of

FINE LARGE FRENCH PRUNES,

Imported direct from James Violett & Co., Bordeaux, In Small and Large Glass Jars, or by the Single Pound

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., 11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James R. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN MILLS.

Also, "STERLING'S" "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted superior to any other in the market.

N. B. Persons in want of "Mountain" Buck wheat Meal should always ask for "Sterling's," which is the only genuine Mountain Buckwheat Meal, and only to be had through me.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER, 11 24 2m *thrp* FOURTH AND VINE STS.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 frp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 2mdp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 28 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 28tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GLENDINNING & DAVIS is dissolved by mutual consent.

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU Street, New York, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business. The Business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the subscribers at No. 48 S. THIRD Street.

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS. JOHN M. AMORY.

12 2 6t

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

How the Department Reports were Ventilated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—With few exceptions the annual reports of the heads of the several bureaus of the executive departments, for the past year, have already made their way into the newspapers, or at least so much of them as is of general public interest. Some of the heads of departments have authorized their subordinates to allow the representatives of the press free access to these reports, while others issued strict orders against their publication. Among the former is the Secretary of War, General Schofield, who entertains the sensible opinion that it is much better to give the annual reports to the people piecemeal, and thus allow them an opportunity to read and digest them, than to overwhelm them on the first day of the session with a dozen huge documents, containing for the most part little more than a record of the dull details of official business.

Secretary McCulloch's Report.

The smiling Secretary of the Treasury is far from being of the same opinion as his brother of the War Office concerning the publication of official documents. To be sure, he has no objection to seeing either himself or his subordinates in print after the reports have been laid before Congress. He considers it disrespectful to that body—a sort of a breach of official etiquette—to communicate an account of his stewardship to the people prior to his sending it to Congress. Your readers are perhaps aware that the Secretary of the Treasury places a higher estimate on his report than any of the other secretaries. Nor is he to be considered egotistical in so doing; for the anomalous relation which the Treasury Department holds towards the money market makes his utterances important. It has happened nearly every year that, with all his vigilance, copies of the report have found their way into Wall street several days in advance not only of their publication in the newspapers, but of their presentation to Congress. Sometimes very large sums of money are paid by brokers for advance copies of this document. Who gets the money I leave your readers to imagine, simply remarking that it very seldom falls into the hands of persons outside the Treasury Department.

A Flurry at the Treasury.

This year Secretary McCulloch professes to have taken extraordinary pains to prevent his report from getting prematurely before the public. It has been printed in the Treasury Department, lest, if sent to the Government printing office, it might in some way get out. Notwithstanding all this precaution, it is alleged that one or two copies have been sent to New York. One of the newspaper correspondents learning this, proceeded to the Treasury Department to-day for the purpose of obtaining a copy for publication, when the following colloquy ensued:—

Correspondent. Mr. Secretary, I would like to have a copy of your report for publication.

Secretary McCulloch. You can't have it, sir.

Correspondent. Why not, Mr. Secretary? It is out. I might as well have it as the brokers.

Secretary McCulloch. I guess you are mistaken, sir. I don't think there is a copy of it outside the building, except the one which I sent to the President.

Correspondent. I beg pardon, Mr. Secretary, but I saw a copy of your report in proof-sheets last evening, and, moreover, I can inform you that it went in the 9 o'clock mail to New York.

Upon hearing this the astonished Secretary jumped to his feet, and hastily rang his bell for a messenger.

"Go and tell Mr. —— and Mr. —— to come here immediately," he said.

In a few seconds three or four of the chief employes of the department were in the presence of the Secretary.

"Mr. ——," said the secretary to one, "our friend here, Mr. ——, informs me that a copy of my report was sent to New York last evening; How is this? Can it be possible that after all my precaution it has been allowed to go out of the department?"

The poor official who was thus excitedly addressed by his superior officer tried to make such a reply as his demoralized condition would permit. He persistently denied all knowledge of the heinous transaction. The Secretary manifestly distrusted the information, and, recovering somewhat from his astonishment, put the correspondent through a searching cross-examination. Every question was promptly answered and the correspondent concluded with the modest request that he might be put on a par with Wall street speculators and brokers by receiving a copy of the report. This request the Secretary refused, and of course Wall street, as usual, will know all about what is going on in the Treasury Department long before the people have a hint of it.

The Senate Committees.

There is a rule of the Senate providing that at the commencement of each session of Congress there shall be a reorganization of the standing committees of that body. In the House, all the committees are appointed by the Speaker. In the Senate, however, they are appointed in caucus meeting. For some years past, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has so managed things in the caucus as to get the committees appointed pretty much to his own liking. Trumbull is an able lawyer, a shrewd politician, and an astute manager. He understands thoroughly the importance of influencing the action of the Senate, and that to do so successfully it is necessary to have the right men in the right places. It has been his custom, I am informed, to come into the caucus with a list of the committees made out. Obtaining the floor first, he would offer his list. As every member of the caucus was personally interested in the matter, they felt a certain delicacy about breaking Trumbull's "slate," and it was generally agreed to without opposition. This sharp manœuvre, however, will hardly be as successful in the future as it has been in the past. Trumbull's conduct during the impeachment trial has to a certain extent forfeited the confidence previously reposed in him by the Republicans. They do not propose to submit hereafter to his dictation in the matter of appointing the committees.

JOSEPHUS.

—The Chicago theatres took $150,000 during the last quarter.

—Louisville has 3000 mechanics and laborers out of employment.

—Boston has received 150,000 boxes and barrels of sugar this year.

—The largest upper-leather tannery in America is situated at Chicago.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"I Vespri Siciliani."

Verdi's opera of *I Vespri Siciliani*, which was given last night, is in many respects his most mature and finished work, but it makes large demands upon the artists, and it is never likely to obtain the same amount of popularity as some other perhaps less meritorious productions of the same composer. It is a spectacular opera, and to produce the proper effect it is necessary that it should be brought out with all the proper accessories, and, above all, that it should be acted and sung with spirit. This was not case last evening. The leading artists, it is true, sustained their respective *roles* in acceptable style, but the filling up that was required to make the opera effective was wanting. The magnificent scenery belonging to the Academy of course enables the management to give the opera a handsome setting; but to render some of the scenes in proper style a small army of well-trained supernumeraries and a powerful chorus would be required, and without them the work will not inspire the audience with enthusiasm. The quarrels and combats between the Sicilians and French last evening were either not attempted at all, or were represented in such a weak and inefficient manner that they made no impression, and some of the strongest and most striking situations were either omitted altogether, or slurred over in a very spiritless style.

The cast was as follows:—"Duchess Elene," Miss States; "Arrigo," Signor Brignoli; "Guido," Signor Orlandini; "John di Procida," Signor Antonucci; "Vaudemont," Signor Barili; "Bethune," Signor Dubreul. Signor Antonucci was warmly welcomed, and his first aria, "*O mio Palermo*" was sung with fine expression, and his performance altogether was in a high degree artistic. Brignoli was in good voice, and Madame States sang well. Signor Orlandini also sustained his reputation as a fine singer and a careful artist.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Meyerbeer's opera of *Robert le Diable* will be performed this evening, with Madame La Grange in the *role* of "Alice."

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Mary Stuart."

AT THE ARCH the comedy of the *Heir at Law* will be given this evening. Colonel Fitzgerald's new play of *Wolves at Bay* is announced for Monday next.

AT THE CHESNUT the performances of the Circus Troupe are progressing finely, and to the decided satisfaction of large audiences. There is a sufficient variety in the acts, and every effort is used to make the performance as entertaining as possible.

AT THE AMERICAN an interesting variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the performing animals create a great deal of amusement. A very attractive programme is presented at this establishment, and it is fast winning its way to public favor as a family resort.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give their fourth matinee of the season at the Academy of Music to day at 4 30 P. M.

THE CONCERT to be given on Monday evening at the First Independent Church, corner of Broad and Sansom streets, in aid of the National Printing Association for the Blind, ought to be largely attended. The object is a most deserving one.

CITY ITEMS.

WE WOULD at present particularly invite the attention of the public to our established business rule, which is strictly adhered to under all circumstances:

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

We give all customers more value for their money THAN THEY CAN GET ELSEWHERE,

under any and all circumstances,

TO FULLY CARRY OUT THIS RULE AT THE PRESENT TIME, we have reduced the prices of our entire stock, which will be disposed of lower than the same or equal goods can be purchased of ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Without going into further detail, we would say that our stock comprises all kinds and sizes of every desirable style of goods to be found in the market, and is

SUPERIOR TO ANY STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA,

in Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have a choice assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make up to order now, with the same guarantee as we offer on our Ready-made Goods.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JOSH BILLINGS says—

The most smallest animal which grows is the

BUMBLE BEE,

He might have also added, that the

MOST LARGEST

Stock of realy fine fashionable Ready-made Clothing is to be found at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,

No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 37 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—

A Splendid Assortment for Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, Selling Off at Greatly Reduced Prices, M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS, from the Paris Exposition, of the most remarkable finish, selling at extraordinarily low prices, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE reupholstered and varnished to look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FROM A. WINCH, No. 505 Chesnut street we have just received the latest numbers of "London Punch," "Fun," and "Reynolds' Miscellany." In addition to these periodicals, you can always find on Mr. Winch's counters the latest magazines, new books, and the papers last out.

TENNYWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc

DIED.

McCOY.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HARRY McCOY, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Vigilant Fire Company, No. 2, Good Will Fire Company, No. 36, and Company H, National Guards, P. V. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Eleventh and Race streets, on Friday morning, December 4, at 8½ o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On the 1st instant, Mr. CHARLES THOMPSON, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 420 Rugan street, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3mSp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Lot, Second street, North of Susquehanna avenue, 52 feet front, 109 feet deep. On Tuesday, December 8th, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Second street, 250 feet north of Susquehanna avenue; containing in front on Second street 52 feet, and extending in depth 109 feet to Palethorp street. Terms—$1200 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable business stand. Four-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 206 Pine street, west of Second street. On Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable four-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Pine street, west of Second street No. 206; containing in front on Pine street 21 feet 3½ inches, and extending in depth 62 feet 6 inches, together with the privilege of an alley on the east. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, sub-cellar, etc. This property was and is still rented on a five years' lease, which expires 31st of December, 1868. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, December 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Lot Morris street, east of Beaver street, First ward.—All that lot of ground, north side of Morris street, 150 feet east of Beaver street, First Ward; containing in front on Morris street 100 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet.

No. 2. Mortgage $2000.—A mortgage of $1000, due January 4, 1868, and $1000 due January 4, 1869, secured by a lot of ground north side of Morris street, and east side of Ash street, First ward; 100 feet front, and in depth 200 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three story brick Dwelling, No. 1540 N. Twenty-second street, below Oxford street. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 16 feet south of Oxford street, No. 1540; the lot containing in front on Twenty-second street 18 feet, and extending in depth 57 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the free use of said alley. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, $850 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 5 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Modern Four-story Brick Residence, No. 119 New street, east of Second street. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of New street, east of Second street, No 119; containing in front on New street 17 feet 8 inches, more or less, and extending in depth about 73 feet 6 inches. It has the modern conveniences. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $100.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS—ESTATE of John Yorner, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and Valuable Lot, 1½ acres, Chesnut Hill and Spring House turnpike, Chesnut Hill, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate on the east side of the Chesnut Hill and Spring House turnpike, Chesnut Hill, Twenty-second ward, containing 1 acre, 2 roods, and 33 40 100 perches; having a front of 103 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth through to the Township Line road. Clear of all incumbrance. Will be sold according to a survey which may be seen at the auction rooms. The above is a very valuable lot for building purposes, and is situate near the railroad depot.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 3 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—ESTATE of Charles A. Snyder, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very valuable coal lands, 300 acres, Tremont township, Schuylkill county, Pa. On Tuesday, December 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

Full particulars in handbills. 12 3 5

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS WANTED.

SAMUEL WORK & CO.,

No. 121 South THIRD Street,

12 2 3t* PHILADELPHIA.

IMMEDIATE AND IMPERATIVE SALE

OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS, MADE THIS DAY,

WE SHALL FINISH OUR ACCOUNT OF STOCK AND SELL OFF,

To close affairs of old firm,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

AND

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

AT

Unprecedentedly Low Prices,

So as to make a

QUICK SALE.

This is an opportunity that does not often occur, as the *whole stock will be sold.* Our immense house is loaded with GARMENTS of every description, made up in the best manner. Whilst we are not entirely through with the Stock Account, yet we are letting a great many of the Goods go now. We shall be *entirely* ready, however, and the GREAT SALE will commence

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Store will be open early, and not closed until late. An extra number of Salesmen will be engaged, and prompt and polite attention given to all. We make this early NOTICE, so that large publicity may be given.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTE.—We shall keep open till 9 o'clock every evening, so that those who cannot come through the day may have the advantage of the great sale.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Are rapidly disposing of their LARGE STOCK OF BLANKETS, at the following prices:—

BLANKETS, $3 per pair.
BLANKETS, $3·50 per pair.
BLANKETS, $4 per pair.
BLANKETS, $4 50 per pair.
BLANKETS, $5 per pair.
BLANKETS, $5·50 per pair.
BLANKETS, $6 per pair.
BLANKETS, $7 per pair.
BLANKETS, $8 per pair.
BLANKETS, $9 per pair.
BLANKETS, $10 per pair.
BLANKETS, $11 per pair.
BLANKETS, $12 per pair.
BLANKETS, $13 per pair.
BLANKETS, $15 per pair.

Comfortables, Quilts, Spreads and Counterpanes, at wholesale and retail, as low or lower than can be found elsewhere. [12 2 2t

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

OF

WINTER DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,

AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE

AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,

The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.

A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.

On the previous great reduction of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,

Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. Weare determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST,

SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ONE WEEK.

WARBURTON,
11 24 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

WARBURTON.

STOREKEEPERS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS,

FOR THE LAST WEEK

WE WILL OFFER JOB LOTS

AT HALF PRICE,

TO QUICK AND PROMPT BUYERS

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN.

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT 11 28 tf

OF 15 CENTS ON EACH DOLLAR.

INDIA SHAWLS.—Just received, direct from Calcutta, a few real India Cashmere

SHAWLS,

imported and for sale by J. W. BULON & SONS,
11 30 1wrp* No. 32 S. FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

2 Cases Richardson's Linens.

1 Case Pillow Linens.

1 Case Table Napkins.

Table Cloths, Superb Double Damas two to eight yards long.

8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.

1 Case New Table Coverings.

100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.

350 Emb'd Table and Piano Covers.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 stuth10rp PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

Special Demonstration This Day

WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

VELVETEENS, from $0·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS
Etc. Etc.,

At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!

We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are but ONE-HALF Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1833.)

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 23 2mrp

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

DRY GOODS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

WILL REMOVE TO THE STORE

No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,

ABOUT JANUARY 1,

FROM N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

WHERE THEY NOW OFFER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

Laces and Lace Goods, Embroideries, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Etc.,

SPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS.

THE LEASE OF THEIR PRESENT LOCATION FOR SALE. 12 3 thstu12t

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES

As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuthsatm
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAZARD'S BOOKSTORE

IS NOW AT

No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT

HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
TOY BOOKS IN LINEN

MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,

No. 722 SANSOM STREET,

11 30 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 33 BOOKS SELLING FOR 50 CENTS.

The NEW MUSIC ALBUM only $2·50
Elegantly Illustrated Books.
BIBLES at all prices, from 40 cents to $150.
The TAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, and HYMN BOOKS, of all denominations and in every variety of binding.
100 GEM ALBUM CARDS at 1 cent each.
JUVENILE BOOKS for Boys and Girls in endless variety.
An immense stock of English and American TOY BOOKS.
All the New Publications as soon as issued and sold at wholesale prices.
Everything in our line at a great reduction.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Store open in the evening.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 2 2t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

ENGLISH MEDICAL WORKS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 722 SANSOM Street, will close out the entire stock of Medical Books, mostly London editions of good authors, at less than cost, comprising the Sydenham Society's issues, John Churchill's publications, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, some excellent French works, etc. etc., to which the attention of physicians is requested.

Books imported to order promptly in six weeks, at 10 6] THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 South THIRD Street.

LEDGERS,
DAY BOOKS,
CASH BOOKS, ETC.,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

A large assortment of Foreign and Stationery constantly on hand.

Publisher of SMITH'S CA[illegible]
THE PROOF OF LIQUO[illegible]

CHAMPAGNE.

From London Society.

Notwithstanding its celebrity, champagne is the youngest as well as the liveliest of wines. As you journey from Strasbourg to Paris you pass within a mile of Rheims, the little village of Hautvillers, standing above the vine-clad banks of the Marne. Here there is an ancient monastery, in which lived a joyous monk, Dom Perignon by name, who, a hundred and fifty years ago, gave the world the invention of champagne. On account of his many virtues, in which an accurate taste and a clear head were conspicuous, he took charge of the broad sunny vineyards of the abbey, and had the control of the cellars of the establishment. Even as a blind old man his taste distinguished between different kinds of grapes, and, according to an old chronicle, he would give wise instructions concerning them, saying "that the wine of one grape must be married to the wine of another." His powerful mind also conceived the happy idea that the insertion of a cork in a bottle might more effectually answer the purposes which had hitherto been attained by the primitive stopper of a bunch of flax soaked in oil. He had already raised the vicious renown of his monastery to a great height when by a lucky chance he hit upon the invention of the effervescing wine known as champagne. The jovial monks kept the secret as long as they could, but at length it transpired, and the new wine in due course adorned the suppers of the Regent and of Louis Quinze.

The first person who took the effervescing wine of champagne out of the cellars of the abbey of Hautvillers was M. Clicquot. (It ought, however, to be said that Mumm's firm is the oldest of all.) M. Clicquot, and still more his indefatigable wife, the *Veuve Clicquot*, and their subsequent famous partners Werlé and De Sachs, infinitely extended the trade. "I knew Madame Clicquot,' writes Mr. Tomes, "a dwarfish withered old woman of eighty-nine years, whose whole soul was in business, scanning over each day to her last the ledger of the commercial branch which she had given her name. She died in 1866." Her daughter married the Comte de Chevigné, her grandaughter married the Count de Mortemarte. Her cipher is C. M., which some interpret as Chevigné-Mortemarte and others as Champagne Mousseux. The great triumph of their wine was obtained at the invasion of the Allies in 1815. The Russian soldiers were floored by the mimic artillery of the bottles, and returned to their own country to spread abroad the glories of this wine. The Clicquot wine, which never varies, is expressly manufactured for the Russian market, and is sweet and strong. It is not fitted for the English palate, that prefers a dry wine. Moët and Chandon, at Epernay, are the most popular producers of low-priced wine.

Champagne is essentially an artificial, and is frequently a sophisticated, wine. The champagne trade has of late years chiefly fallen into the hands of Germans. It is not possible to have a champagne that is not made by a mixture of different wines. This is the marriage of wines, or *cuvée*, which Dom Perignon discovered. The white grape, which grows so largely at Avize, gives the light color so indispensable to champagne, the grapes generally being red or black. It must therefore be recollected that a fine bottle of champagne is a work of art. We do not wish to underrate Nature's wines; on the contrary, so far from sneering, as is commonly done, at the low-priced wines of the grocers, there is no doubt but the wines, generally, are pure, wholesome, natural wines. It is a cheering fact to know that these wines are gaining ground, and in the hot weather this summer iced claret and water was a favorite drink with the cabmen. At the same time we ought to be just to the wines that have been educated into their present high state of perfection. The care and contrivance and corresponding expense in the case of sparkling wines is extraordinary. What the uncritical public chiefly want is effervescence, and the only limit to this is the strength of the bottles.

With champagne, above all wines, you must not put new wine into old bottles, as these bottles burst. It is only very gradually that manufacturers of champagne have been able to bring their enormous losses from breakage into a decent average, which has been mainly effected by lessening the amount of sugar used. It used to be quite a common thing that more bottles should be lost than sold. There is a man at Epernay who cooks nearly everything consumed in his house in champagne. There are little marble gutters all over his cellar which draw off the contents of the exploded bottles, and meat and vegetables boiled in champagne are not bad. Now the public are beginning to understand that so much effervescence is a mistake, and to dislike a loudly-explosive cork. Lord Macaulay somewhere likens the flat writings of some author to champagne which he had unwarily allowed to stand at his elbow. Now this shows that Lord Macaulay either drank bad champagne or was at least no judge of it. A really good wine would retain its sparkle and its goodness for many hours. It is not a bad plan to get rid of the foam and ice, which greatly disguise the wine, the ice serving to neutralize the excessive sweetness. Indeed, this reaction has gone too far, and there is now a pestilential doctrine to the effect that we ought to decant champagne and place it before a fire in order to obtain its true flavor. This doctrine, however, will never find much acceptance, as it obliterates the cheerfulness that always belongs to this wine. Champagne has lately been severely attacked by Mr. Denman in his strictures on Mr. Beckwith's report on the wines at the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Denman's is an amusing and well-written little book, and the wines of the Greek Archipelago are, we know, very meritorious wines, more natural and pure than the champagne wines; but we do not think that he will find it at all easy to overthrow the champagne wines, or that he will find much sympathy, especially among ladies, on the subject. How insufferably heavy would our heavy insular dinner-parties be were it not for the help of champagne! Conversation has been dull, or perhaps only spasmodically lively, and perhaps host and hostess are uncomfortable on some little points. But the magic word "champagne" is whispered, and then conversation warms and glitters; and people who were positively depressed begin to be positively witty. The production of champagne is its critical point which determines the character of the dinner, and a dinner without champagne is a body without a soul. Even more important than the social is the medical effect. Mr. Druitt, in his "Notes on Wines," bears evidence to this effect, but it is a truism with every medical practitioner. They now constantly exhibit champagne in preference to ordinary spirits. There is a very numerous class of stomach cases in which it is found that champagne is really the only liquid nourishment which is of any service. It is a great mistake to suppose that every medicine must of necessity be nasty. A great deal of reform, on which we may speak further, is wanted in this direction, and it could not be inaugurated more popularly than by a liberal "exhibition" of champagne.

The uses of champagne, as a roborant, are so excellent, that it becomes an interesting subject for economic discussion, whether it can be so far cheapened as to become generally available in cases where this kind of stimulant is needed, and also as a wine of ordinary consumption at our tables. We have before expressed a strong general opinion of the superiority of light wines over heavy wines, which we regret to see is by no means generally shared, as yet, by the middle classes in this country. But the people who mistakenly prefer sherry to claret would still, we think, prefer champagne to sherry. The practical question is whether we may not obtain a champagne as cheap as sherry. Now, undoubtedly, many cheap champagnes are obtainable, and, so far as fiz and foam and carbonic acid gas are concerned, these wines can hardly be distinguished by the uninitiated from those magnificent wines for which magnificent prices must be paid. A certain degree of suspicion belongs to these cheap wines, which is not unnatural when we consider the enormous amount of fictitious and adulterated wines which are in the market. Some time ago there was a trial at law which related to a way of manufacturing champagne in this country, much the same as soda water is made, but the process proved unsatisfactory, and brought its ingenious inventor into much deserved trouble. It is very probable that similar processes are in a prosperous state of activity in the metropolis. Still, there is no doubt that effervescing wines may be made in the champagne country and be imported so as to be sold at very low prices, and these cheap champagnes may make a pleasant enough lunch beverage, in one point of view to be greatly preferred to sherry, especially when the sherry comes from Hamburg. The public gain an advantage when they deal with those houses who have established stores of their own in France, where they can command good vineyards or purchase crops direct from the growers, storing their own wines until ready for shipment. Thus cheap champagne can be procured at twenty-four or thirty shillings a dozen in some places, which are sold at other places for thirty or forty.

There is, however, one kind of cheap champagne which is very little known in England. This is known in the champagne country as the "Tisane de Champagne." France is the land of tisanes, and their greater use in this country is much to be desired. It is calculated that one-half of the cured diseases in France are cured by the use of tisanes. Formerly the tisane article was well understood in England, but the good old fashion has fallen off, though it is pursued still with the utmost popularity in France. The author of an admirable work called "Wholesome Fare; or, the Cook and the Doctor," thus speaks of the French tisanes: "Tisanes are most largely employed in France. Without consulting the doctor, and by a kind of instinct, people have recourse to them at the slightest indisposition. Often they form the only treatment. Professional men prescribe them always. The benefit derived from tisanes, whose use is the result of the sick man's longing, is fully proved by experience. They comprise the whole pharmaceutical machinery necessary." There is a tisane, of course very different from all the ordinary thin tisanes, which, for most persons, is quite distinguishable from champagne. It is cheap and excellent, and produces the best medical results of the best champagne. It is very little known, and, as the supply is always necessarily limited, it is fortunate that there is no large demand for it, which could be only met in a spurious way. Of all the tisanes that have been invented the champagne tisane is certainly the pleasantest. The tisane is formed in the following way:—It is well known that there is a disengagement of the sediment in champagne, according to Madame Clicquot's invention. The space occupied by the fluid displaced is filled up by the liqueur necessary in the composition of all champagne. It is, however, necessary to remove some amount of wine in addition to the sediment in order to form room for the liqueur, and therefore a small quantity of champagne is poured off from each bottle—which may be bottles of the best possible wines—into other bottles which, in their turn, receive some of the liqueur, and become the tisane. Thus a bottle of tisane or champagne really consists of a mixture of different kinds of champagne, carrying the champagne theory of mixture to the furthest point. It is wanting in distinctive bouquet, and in some degree in carbonic acid gas, and can claim no name—and in these wines it is the name that often costs most—but it is the most wholesome and genuine kind of champagne that can be sold cheap. It is, in point of fact, much more wholesome than the best champagnes. It is a very common thing in Rueims that persons when they feel ill should say that they require some champagne tisane, which speedily sets them right. It seems to us the cheapest and best wine of a champagne kind that can be procured. It is very rare in this country, as indeed only a moderate amount is obtained in the different houses of champagne, I only know it through M. Lafittan, of Jermyn street, the London agent of Messrs. Koch of Avize, eminent growers of the dry wines. I have to thank M. Lafittan for the information and insight which he has given me generally into the subject.

The best dry wines of champagne, especially of famous vintages, such as 1835 and as the present year will certainly be, will command that price which the best of things will always get. But a pleasant wine, and a wine preëminently wholesome, is to be obtained at a much lower rate. There is one other wine which should be mentioned as a cheap equivalent for champagne: this is the Neufchâtel champagne, the loss of a case of which forms the basis of Mr. Dickens' and Mr. Collins' powerful story "No Thoroughfare," and, for most persons, first made known the existence of the Neufchatel champagne.

A Perplexed Physician.

A Troy paper tells a good story of a physician in good practice in that city, who was attending a patient suffering from gangrene, for which terrible affliction he prescribed turpentine. After taking it for a few days the patient thought the remedy about as bad as the disease, and expostulated with the doctor upon being compelled to swallow so nauseating a medicine. He was then told to procure some capsules at a drug store, and take the potion in them. The man obtained the capsules, which are made in two parts so as to enable the patient to insert the medicine and unite the sections again, but supposed that they had been prepared at the druggist's, and of course swallowed them without the least particle of medicine in them.

Strange to say, he began to mend rapidly. The physician was in ecstacies, and making careful notes of the case, prepared an extended article on the use of turpentine in gangrene for the *Medico-Chururgical Review*. One day the doctor called, and commenting upon the virtues of the aloe-resinous substance in the presence of the patient's wife, she picked up one of the little capsules, and examining it, was surprised to observe that it separated into two parts. "Certainly," said the doctor; "why, haven't you opened them before so as to put the turpentine in?" he inquired, with evident anxiety. "No," said the wife, "my husband took them just as they came from the drug store." A flood of light burst upon the mental vision of our Esculapian disciple, who thereupon retreated from the house as fast as his legs could carry him. It is barely necessary to say that the article in relation to the use of turpentine will not appear in the *Review*.

Whittier's New Poems.

A new volume of poems by Whittier, entitled "Among the Hills," is to be published in a few weeks. The principal poem is a domestic story, the scene of which is laid among the hills of New Hampshire. The following extracts will give some idea of the poem:—

A farmer's son,
Proud of field-lore and harvest-craft, and feeling
All their fine possibilities, how rich
And restful even poverty and toil
Become when beauty, harmony, and love
Sit at their humble hearth as angels sat
At evening in the patriarch's tent, when man
Makes labor noble, and his farmer's frock
The symbol of a Christian chivalry,
Tender and just, and generous to her
Who clothes with grace all duty; still, I know
Too well the picture has another side:
How wearily the grind of toil goes on,
Where love is wanting, how the eye and ear
And heart are starved amidst the plentitude
Of nature, and how hard and colorless
Is life without an atmosphere. I look
Across the lapse of half a century,
And call to mind old homesteads, where no flower
Told that the spring had come, but evil weeds,
Nightshade and rough-leaved burdock in the place
Of the sweet doorway greeting of the rose
And honeysuckle, where the house walls seemed
Blistering in sun, without tree or vine
To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves
Across the curtainless windows from whose panes
Fluttered the signal rags of shiftlessness;
Within, the cluttered kitchen floor, unwashed
(Broom-clean, I think they called it); the best room
Stifling with cellar damp, shut from the air
In hot midsummer, bookless, pictureless
Save the inevitable sampler hung
Over the fireplace, or a mourning-piece,
A green-haired woman, peony-cheeked, beneath
Impossible willows; the wide-throated hearth
Bristling with faded pine-boughs half concealing
The piled-up rubbish at the chimney's back;
And, in sad keeping with all things about them,
Shrill, querulous women, sour and sullen men,
Untidy, loveless, old before their time,
With scarce a human interest save their own
Monotonous round of small economies,
Or the poor scandal of the neighborhood;
Blind to the beauty everywhere revealed,
Treading the May-flowers with regardless feet;
For them the song-sparrow and the bobolink
Sang not, nor winds made music in the leaves;
For them in vain October's holocaust
Burned, gold and crimson, over all the hills,
The sacramental mystery of the woods.
Church-goers, fearful of the unseen Powers,
But grumbling over pulpit-tax and pew-rent,
Saving, as shrewd economists, their souls
And winter pork with the least possible outlay
Of salt and sanctity; in daily life
Showing as little actual comprehension
Of Christian character and love and duty,
As if the sermon on the mount had been
Outdated like a last year's almanac:
Rich in broad woodlands and in half-tilled fields,
And yet so pinched and bare and comfortless.
The veriest straggler limping in his rounds,
The sun and air his sole inheritance,
Laughed at a poverty that paid its taxes,
And hugged its rags in self-complacency!
Not such should be the homesteads of a land
Where whoso wisely wills and acts may dwell
As king and lawgiver, in broad-acred state,—
With beauty, art, taste, culture, books, to make
His hour of leisure richer than a life
Of fourscore to the barons of old time,
Our yeoman should be equal to his home
Set in the fair green valleys, purple walled,
A man to match his mountains, not to creep
Dwarfed and abased below them. I would fain
In this light way (of which I must needs own,
With the knife-grinder of whom Canning sings,
"Story, God bless you! I have none to tell you!")
Invite the eye to see and heart to feel
The beauty and the joy within their reach—
Home, and home loves, and the beautitudes
Of nature free to all. Haply in years
That wait to take the places of our own,
Heard where some breezy balcony looks down
On happy homes, or where the lake in the moon
Sleeps dreaming of the mountains, fair as Ruth,
In the old Hebrew pastoral, at the feet
Of Boaz, even this simple lay of mine
May seem the burden of a prophecy,
Finding its late fulfilment in a change
Slow as the oak's growth, lifting manhood up
Through broader culture, finer manners, love,
And reverence, to the level of the hills.

The germ of this poem originally appeared in the January (1868) number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, where it was entitled "The Idyl of Beaucheap Water." It has been enlarged, however, to twice its original size. It now contains such lines as these:—

The early crickets sang; the stream
Flashed through my friend's narration:
Her rustic patois of the hills
Lost in my free translation.

* * * * * *

Through Sandwich notch the west wing sang
Good morrow to the cotter;
And once again Chocorua's horn
Of shadow pierced the water.

Above his broad lake Ossipee,
Once more the sunshine wearing,
Stooped, tracing on that silver shield
His grim armorial bearing.

Clear drawn against the hard blue sky
The peaks had winter's keenness:
And, close on autumn's frost, the vales
Had more than June's fresh greenness.

Again the sodden forest floors
With golden lights were checkered,
Once more rejoicing leaves in wind
And sunshine danced and flickered.

It was as if the summer's late
Atoning for its sadness
Had borrowed every season's charm
To end its days in gladness.

The heroine is thus described:—

Her presence lends its warmth and health
To all who come before it,
If woman lost us Eden, such
As she alone restore it.

For larger life and wiser aims
The farmer is her debtor,
Who holds to his another's heart
Must needs be worse or better.

Through her his civic service shows
A purer-toned ambition;
No double consciousness divides
The man and politician.

In party's doubtful ways he trusts
Her instincts to determine:
At the loud polls the thought of her
Recalls Christ's Mountain Sermon.

And if the husband or the wife
In home's strong light discovers
Such slight defaults as failed to meet
The blinded eyes of lovers,
Why need we care to ask? who dreams
Without their thorns of roses,
Or wonders that the truest steel
The readiest spark discloses?

For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

In addition to the main poem there are ten others, from which we quote the following lines:—

Talk not to me of woman's sphere,
Nor point with scripture texts a sneer,
Nor wrong the manliest saint of all
By doubt, if he were here, that Paul
Would own the heroines who have lent
Grace to truth's stern arbitrament,
Foregone the praise to woman sweet,
And cast their crowns at Duty's feet;
Like her, who by her strong appeal
Made Fashion weep and Mammon feel,
Who, earliest summoned to withstand
The color-madness of the land,
Counted her life-long losses gain,
And made her own her sister's pain;
Or her, who in her greenwood shade,
Heard the sharp call that Freedom made,
And, answering, struck from Sappho's lyre
Of love the Tyrtæan carmen's fire:
Or that young girl—Domremy's maid
Revived a nobler cause to aid—
Shaking from warning finger tips
The doom of her apocalypse,
Or her, who world-wide entrance gave
To the log-cabin of the slave,
Made all his want and sorrow known,
And all earth's languages his own.

The Iron Works of Chicago.

Fifteen Thousand Men Employed—A Business of $25,000,000 a Year.

The Chicago *Times* publishes a very long and elaborate descriptive article showing the extent of the iron business, and giving the name and size of, and the amount of capital and labor employed, and work turned out by, each of the foundries and workshops in that city. From this article the following interesting facts and figures are taken:—

"The iron interest of Chicago employs fifteen thousand men, to whom is paid the yearly sum of $12,000,000 for their labor; $15,000,000 is invested in the manufacture of iron, which does a business of about $25,000,000 per annum. The number of iron establishments in the city amounts to one hundred, which are engaged in the manufacture of axes, boilers, cutlery, dirks, derricks, engines, edge-tools, farm implements, gauges, gearing, hoes, horse nails, iron joints, keys, lathes, lightning rods, mining machinery, mowers, mouldings, needles, nails, ordnance plate and pig-iron, picks, plough points, quadrants, ranges, stoves, shovels, tacks, tanks, utensils of all kinds, size, and value.

"The 'Eagle Works' are situated in the west side of the city, and their different buildings occupy different sites on five streets—370 feet on Clinton street, 150 feet on Madison street, 300 on Washington street, 168 on West Water, and 210 on Canal street. The principal articles manufactured in these works are engines, boilers, flouring-mills, gang-mills, circular saw-mills, stamp-mills, ore and rock crushers, and general running machinery. This establishment employs in the neighborhood of one thousand men, whose annual pay-roll exceeds $300,000. The estimated value of the property, including machinery and buildings, is $500,000.

"The 'Northwestern Manufacturing Company's Works' are run upon the co-operative system, and, with a capital of $450,000, employ 375 men, and do a business of about $700,000 per annum. This establishment has also a branch called the 'Northwestern Pipe Works,' which has a capital of $50,000, and employs 35 men.

"'The Barnum and Richardson Manufacturing Company' make castings and car-wheels. Their works cover more than an acre of ground. They employ 75 men, have a capital of $150,000, and do an average yearly business of $400,000.

"'McCormick's Reaper and Mower Works' is perhaps the most interesting manufacturing establishment in Chicago.

"The buildings cover an area of 400 by 500 feet, in the business centre of the city. The business began here in 1846, twenty-two years ago, and since that time 100 000 harvesting machines have been manufactured in those works. Fifteen years ago 1000 machines per annum were considered a big undertaking, and predictions were then made that at that rate the country would soon be over-supplied. But now 10,000 machines per year do not begin to supply the demand, which is greatly increasing, and now already overmatches the capacity of the works. Five hundred men are constantly employed.

"Each machine contains not less than 1000 separate pieces of wood, iron, steel, brass, copper, tin, and zinc, making the enormous number of 10,000,000 pieces, which have to be made, counted, assorted, inspected, classified, packed, and shipped in one year's business.

"The following is the amount of raw material worked up in this establishment during the year:—Lumber, 25,000,000 feet; pig iron, 3000 tons; bar iron 1500 tons; paints, 100,000 pounds; oils, 5000 gallons; zinc, 125,000 pounds; steel and other metals, 150,000 pounds, and 2000 tons of coal. The item of scrap lumber, the cuttings left after sawing out the peculiar shaped pieces needed in a harvesting machine, amounts to nearly 500,000 feet of lumber per annum, which provide about all the fuel necessary to make steam for the works. Everything in this establishment is done by machinery, whether of wood or iron. In the blacksmith shops, the bar iron, of large and small sizes, from five and a half to four and a half inches round, is cut up by inches like so many pipe-stems. Even the forges are supplied with a steady blast of air from a large fan driven by steam. The machine shops contain one hundred lathes, drills, boring, key-seat cutting, screw-cutting, and planing machines, worked by an almost endless arrangement of belts and pulleys. In the sickle shop of this establishment is an ingenious machine for cutting the teeth in the sickle edge, which does the work of two or three men, and much more accurately.

"The machine shops of the Illinois Central Railway are also in Chicago. They employ 800 men in their establishment, whose monthly pay amounts to $60,000. Their entire works, including their car-shops in the south end of the city, cover about sixteen acres of ground. The cost of construction of the machine shops alone amounts to $150,000. The road has 4000 cars and 168 locomotives. They have on the stocks, nearly finished, four of the largest engines ever built in the West, each one weighing about thirty-one tons. The amount of raw material these works have on hand is valued at $300,000. They use up 2200 tons of coal per annum, principally Lehigh and Illinois."

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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,
11] PHILADELPHIA

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGE

Notice is respectfully given to customers and dealers in CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET
To place their orders as soon as possible, to their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 18
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most ne expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effect
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT S
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPH

GARDNER & FLEM
CARRIAGE BUILDERS
No. 214 South FIFTH St
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASON PRICES. 6 5 fm

SHIPPING.
LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goo cents per foot, measurement; one cent per ga liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and day. Goods received at all times on covered All goods forwarded by New York agent charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to 8 12 6m JOHN F.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QU
TOWN—Line of Mail St
are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 5.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Decem
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tu
at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL ST
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Curre
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....
to London..... 105 | to London.....
to Paris..... 110 | to Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HA
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Curre
Liverpool.....$90 | Liverpool.....
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F..... 40 | St. John's, N. F.....
by Branch Steamer.... | by Branch Steamer
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons send their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Com Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Age No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadel

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO A
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washi D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, wit nections at Alexandria from the most direc for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & C No. 14 North and South Wha
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandri ginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CA EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave D from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out o York, North, East, and West, free of commissio Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Ag No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadel
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New

PHILADELPHIA, RICHM AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LI THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MA Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH REC to all points in North and South Carolina, vi coard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsm and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the We Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmon Danville Railroads.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and tak LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this commend it to the public as the most desirabl dium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any ex of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. No. 14 North and South WHARV
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
PHILADELPHIA AND TR ton Steamboat Line.—The steam BETWEEN TORRESDALE leaves ARCH Street Wha Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Bev Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trent
Saturday, Nov. 28, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Nov. 28, 2
Monday, " 30, 12 M.	Monday, " 30, 4
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1 P.M.	Tuesday, Dec. 1, 5
Wed'day, " 2, 2½ P.M.	Wed'day, " 2, do
Thursday, " 3, 1½ P.M.	Thursday, " 3, 7
Friday, " 4, 2½ P.M.	Friday, " 4, 8

Fare to Trenton, 50 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.
OPPOSITION TO THE C BINED RAILROAD AND RI MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), to ing at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving A Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; return leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURN Capt
FOR WILMINGTON, CHES AND C. CAR. FARE 10 CTS,
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut S Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:30 A Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16
FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SU Transportation Company. Deep and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Ra Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving Ga 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommoda terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO No. 132 S. DELAWARE Aven

GOVERNMENT SALES.
GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIO ARMORY.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF T UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMN ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public sa tion, at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIE Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, o'clock A. M., viz:—

Small arms, various models,	Machinery,
Horse Equipments,	Scraps Steel,
Parts of Artillery Bits,	Old Grindstones,
Accoutrements,	Gun Stocks, various sta
Parts of Arms, various models,	Old Vices,
Old Tools,	Lot Window Frames, Sash and Blinds,
Boxes,	1 Mowing Machine,
Old Rope,	Horse Carts,
Scraps, iron-wrought, and cast,	Tallow,
	1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them can be supplied by applying to the Commanding Officer.
J. R. McGINNESS, Brevet Major Commanding
11 20 fmwst

The True Danger of Tobacco.

From the London Spectator.

The long struggle between the votaries and the opponents of tobacco, which has raged at intervals for the last three hundred years, is, we suspect, very nearly at an end. The world smokes just as the world eats, and sees as little necessity for defending the one practice as the other. It recognizes evils arising from oversmoking just as it recognizes evils arising from overeating; but is no more alarmed by stories of paralysis produced by cigars than by reports of apoplexy from roast goose. It sets down the victims in either case as slightly silly persons, and goes on its way with a remark about the uses of moderation. But that the governments of Europe have seized with natural eagerness on a new and tempting opportunity of taxation, and that there is but one mode of smoking, the narghilé, which looks graceful, the women of the West would, we believe, ere this have adopted the practice, as their sisters in the East have done, and the victory of the weed would be complete. Mankind have discovered, in fact, a new pleasure so great that it tempts them to overcome an instinctive disgust so genuine that the first cigar makes everybody sick, do not see any counterbalancing evil, and will not be lectured into giving the pleasure up. Moralists indeed have pretty nearly abandoned their efforts in despair. A man like Dean Close now and then says a harsh word against an enjoyment which he regards as purely sensual, and an economist occasionally makes a fuss about the waste of money it involves—a waste very curiously great, if we assume that tobacco has no effect either for good or evil; but as a rule these austere thinkers have concentrated most of their attention upon alcohol, a much less dubious subject for the eloquence of asceticism. The only serious attacks now come from the fastidious, who in some countries have contrived to make it bad taste to smoke in a woman's presence; and from physicians, who every now and then are startled by isolated facts into reviewing the popular decision. Some such facts seem recently to have come before a well known physiologist, who in *St. Paul's Magazine* for this month does a little thinking aloud upon the matter, arriving, of course, with some hesitation upon one point to be noticed directly, at the popular conclusion. It is, he says, a fallacy to argue that because nicotine in the concentrated form or an overdose of ordinary tobacco is poisonous, therefore a smaller dose must in its degree be poisonous too. Quantity *alters* quality sometimes, as we see in the cases of alcohol, opium, and even flesh meat, all of which can be made to yield a strong poison, but in reasonable doses are innoxious or beneficial. The effect of the doses is not cumulative when the smoker is in an ordinary state of health, any more than the effect of daily glasses of wine or cups of tea, either of which may be taken for seventy years with as little consequence at the close of life as at first. There are, no doubt, states of health in which a small dose may be highly injurious or even poisonous, and the essayist in *St. Paul's* gives, with characteristic clearness, an explanation of this circumstance, the cause, as he thinks, of much of the prejudice against tobacco:—

"The stomach is quite capable of absorbing the poison, but it absorbs it slowly compared with the rapidity of the process by which the poison is excreted; and in consequence of this greater rapidity of excretion, although all the poison may be absorbed, yet at no one moment is there sufficient quantity in the blood to produce injury. 'Spread out the thunder into its minutest tones,' says Schiller, 'and it becomes a lullaby for children.' Spread out the deadliest poison in minute doses, and it becomes a medicine—as we know from the daily use of strychnine, prussic acid, and other energetic poisons in medical practice. Now, when a poison is rapidly excreted by the skin, lungs, and kidneys, so that an accumulation in the blood is prevented, all injury is avoided, a succession of minute doses not being the same as one concentrated dose. But from any cause the rapidity of excretion be arrested, an accumulation takes place, and thus a small dose comes to have the effect of a large dose. This is not hypothesis, it has been proved by Hermann of Berlin, who found that the dose of curare which was quite innocuous when injected into the stomach of a rabbit, became almost immediately fatal if the vessels of the kidneys were tied, thus preventing the excretion from taking place through the kidneys. Hermann also found—what, indeed, Brown Sequard had long ago proved—that the dose of alcohol which was fatal to an animal when left exposed to the cold, passed away without serious effects when the animal was kept very warm—the heat accelerating and the cold retarding the excretion from the skin."

But in the great majority of cases small doses of tobacco are as entirely innocuous as small doses of the very dangerous poison contained in tea.

The experience of mankind, which, after all, is the best guide, is, we need not say, in exact accord with this view, and tobacco might be pronounced a harmless luxury but for one exceptional fact, which is noticed by the writer in *St. Paul's Magazine*, but which is dismissed far too summarily. He admits, with a freedom which will please the few resolute opponents of tobacco, that its use in excess is very injurious, producing nervous complaints, hysteria, mental weakness, and sometimes paralysis, and very justly sets that aside as an evil incident to almost every habit of mankind. Alcohol, coffee, and even ordinary food may all be made dangerous by taking too much, and "the argument from excess is an excess of argument"—the only important point as to that matter being the limit of moderation, which differs with every individual, and with the state of the digestion on each separate day, or even hour, tobacco before breakfast being injurious to many men who can smoke after it with impunity. But those who use tobacco want an answer, either from the lay physiologist of the *St. Paul's* or from the medical profession, to a much more subtle question. Has not tobacco a property belonging to very few substances which makes its use exceptionally dangerous, much more dangerous, say, than that of alcohol—the property, that is, when administered in an overdose, of effecting some *permanent* change, probably in the spinal cord, which renders the victim for ever after liable to injury from the minutest dose? This writer does not pretend to answer that question as it could be answered in the *Lancet*, but he has had special reason to study the action of tobacco, and believes that the following three cases quoted in the magazine, from Dr. Druhen's work on tobacco, point to the one real danger arising from its use:—

"Case I. M. T., an advocate, aged thirty, of athletic frame, began in 1840 to manifest symptoms of a spinal affection, which continued till the summer of 1845. These symptoms fluctuated considerably, but they resisted all treatment. At last, Dr. Druhen, suspecting that the disturbing cause was excessive smoking, persuaded his patient to give up this bad habit. All the symptoms disappeared as if by enchantment, and at the end of one month the cure was complete. M. T. enjoyed excellent health for some time, but one day dining with the Doctor he entreated to be allowed to indulge in a cigar. The permission was refused, but he persisted and smoked. No sooner had he finished his second cigar than I saw him hastily quit the table. I rose also in some anxiety, and he confessed that all his old sensations had returned. This indication was decisive. M. T. henceforth entirely gave up his cigar, took steel tonics for a month, and has ever since enjoyed robust health."—Case II. M. observed that for some years his energies had been declining; he was excessively thin, ate little, and only found comfort in smoking very strong cigars. He complained of acute abdominal pains every afternoon, which only ceased at night; tremblings of the limbs, debilitations and sometimes sickness. He was advised to relinquish tobacco during one month; did so, and all the symptoms disappeared; but he afterwards declared that he would rather endure the sufferings than be deprived of tobacco. He resumed his old habit, and the old pains returned.—Case III. A man aged forty-five, of lymphatic temperament, extremely sober, and very regular in all his habits, was troubled by the premonitory symptoms of melancholy mania. He was perfectly aware of his hallucinations, but could not escape them. After two or three weeks' medical treatment they passed away, and he resumed his labors at the bank where he held the post of cashier. M. Druhen accidentally learned that his patient was a smoker—a moderate smoker—and that during his treatment the desire for tobacco had not made itself felt, but on his recovery he again resumed his cigar, and once more the old symptoms appeared. Warned thus by experience, he renounced tobacco entirely, and from that day has had no recurrence of the symptoms."

There are physicians in London who could add greatly to this list. One we know watched a case in which a violent nervous and mental affection, cured by the disuse of tobacco, returned after an interval of years when the patient had thoughtlessly smoked a few cigars, and disappeared again on the cessation of the habit; and numbers of smokers will testify to occasional "fits" of severe *malaise* from a smaller allowance of tobacco than usual. Is it not, then, at least possible, if the facts are true—and every physician in large practice knows them to be correct—that almost any devotee of tobacco may accidentally get an overdose, and may thenceforward be liable to suffer more or less severely whenever the ordinary dose happens not to be carried off as rapidly as usual? The poison is then absorbed, as the writer in the *St. Paul's* describes, and a permanent, though it may be minute, injury is inflicted on the nervous system. In what way the overdose alters the victim's liability to attack is a question for physiologists; but it may be certain that it does, and though we have called the action special, it is not unique. The vaccine virus permanently alters the liability of every child in the empire to be poisoned by smallpox there are drugs—are there not?—which produce a liability to epilepsy, and an overdose of mercury will intensify the action of calomel swallowed years afterwards. The old superstition about antidotes probably had its origin in facts of the same kind, observed, perhaps, in the times when men had a greater capacity for believing what they saw than they have in this century of ours. If this suggestion is correct, and no other explains the facts, tobacco is a permanent danger to mankind, important whenever the conditions of men's lives or the specialties of their constitutions make overdoses probable.

The Iron Earl.

The Earl of Dudley's territorial possessions and country seats in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, England, his shooting-grounds in Scotland and the East of England, his mansion and picture gallery in London, his winter palace at Rome, even his valuable mineral estate in Merionethshire, fade into insignificance when compared with his mines and collieries and ironworks in and around the Midland town from which he takes his title. This latter estate—honeycombed by industry beneath, blackened by industry on the surface—covers an area of ten square miles. It furnishes employment for nine thousand workpeople, and, reckoning in their families, wholly supports, at a moderate computation, something like seven-and-twenty thousand human beings—a population equal to that of the city of Oxford at the last census. It is intersected by two private canals, and traversed by forty miles of railway. The horses employed upon it are numerous enough to supply a cavalry regiment, the canal boats to furnish a fleet. The steam power used upon it is simply incalculable—it is so dispersed. Eight locomotives ply upon its railways; there are forty boilers in one of its works and twenty in another; every pit and every furnace over and under the whole ten miles has its accompanying steam-engines. This vast estate yields seventy thousand tons of coal and nearly a thousand tons of pig-iron per week, to say nothing of the limestone used for flux: and it sends manufactured iron into all the markets of the world. Nearly a hundred heads of departments are engaged in managing it, and it takes over three hundred clerks to keep the accounts. The annual outlay in wages does not fall far short of half a million sterling.

—The London *Athenæum* says:—The newest of the new planets is No. 98, Ianthe, discovered in America, April 18, by Professor Peters: there may be two more, for aught we know. It is obviously a great difficulty to find names. Which Ianthe is it? The daughter of Oceanus, or the betrothed of Iphis, about whom Ovid tells a curious story? The two preceding were Clotho and Egle. It will not do to go on giving names. No one can use them; he must go from the name to the number. It will become a question, if the thing goes on, whether knowledge of the positions is to be kept up. In process of time we may have a thousand—ay, ten thousand—of these little specks of planet-dust. It must be a small job, even now, when a new one is discovered, to be quite sure it is not one of the old ones: what will it be when the 10,001st is found? The astronomers are very patient, and in gradual accumulation are only surpassed by the coral-insect. When Francis Baily died, in 1845, the little outstanding jobs which he had nearly finished superintending were the new edition of the Astronomical Society's Catalogue (8377 stars), the printing of Lacaille's Louthern Catalogue (9766 stars), and the superintendence of Lalande's Catalogue (47,390 stars). In 1846 appeared the reduction—only astronomers know what a job that is—of all the planetary observations made at Greenwich from 1750 to 1830—the work of the Greenwich Observatory. Some reader immediately remarks, "How absurd that the discoverer of a little comet should instantly be of European fame when works like these are unnoticed!" There is some truth in this remark, but not so much as may be supposed. The comet finder may have been systematically watching, in a skilful way which ensures no loss of labor, for many a night, before he was repaid. William Herchel discovered Uranus, not by popping the telescope on it unawares, but as one fruit of a long examination of stars, for a purpose wholly unconnected with planet-searching. There is very little accident in these discoveries: those who look out have reasons for their particular courses. It was not by mere coincidence that Lassell, in England, and Bond in America, discovered the eighth satellite of Saturn on the same night of 1848.

—The dub the Canadian legislators M. P. P.

—The last new potato is called the Grecian Bend.

—Halifax is to light its streets with oil lamps.

—The last ocean sailing vessel left Montreal on Wednesday.

—Richmond churches are raising money by *tableaux vivants*.

—The *élite* of the colored population of Milwaukee are to give a grand ball.

—The new suspension bridge at Niagara will be ready by New Year's. It is 1264 feet long.

—Chatham, Ont., is such a moral place that the police magistrate has not had a case for three weeks.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Line, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 4, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia depot. Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kwansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 2, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	9:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.
4 22

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chestnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. RESNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
4 16] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
9 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:45 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:32 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:20 P. M. Stage lines for various points to Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:35, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:00 and 5:25 A. M., 9:05 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:05 A. M., and 12:40 A. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 1:35 A. M., 12:01 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—The Company's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9¾, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	3:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
11 1

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:2? P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA'A N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

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For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

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Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

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S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS.

The Consecration of Rev. B. W. Morris as Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory.

This morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, a large congregation thronged St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Thirteenth street, below Spruce, to witness the consecration of the Rev. B. W. Morris as Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory.

The central pews in the forepart of the church were reserved for the reverend clergy, the general audience occupying the whole of the remainder. A large and efficient choir was present. The church was entirely void of decoration, and gave, by a beautiful simplicity in appearance, more of a sacred tone to the services.

Shortly after the hour appointed, the officiating clergymen and other participants, entered the body of the church from the lecture-room below, in long procession. They were all robed in white surplices, walking with stately gravity, and brought forcibly to one's mind the gorgeous religious pageants of the Old World. The entire congregation rose as they proceeded up the main aisle, and remained standing until they had distributed themselves around the spaces of the altar, or occupied the reserved pews.

The services then opened with religious exercises—prayer, singing, and the reading of the Scriptures, conducted by the Revs. Rodney, Suddards, D. D., Littlejohn, D. D. (Bishop elect of Long Island), Haleut, D. D., Buchanan, D. D., Martin, D. D., Bishop Randall, of Colorado, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, Bishop Kerfoot, and Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey.

The following letter, which explains itself, was then read:—

DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA—BETHLEHEM, Dec. 1, 1868.—My Dear Doctor—You can but faintly imagine the great sorrow I feel in not being able to be with you this day.

To have this consecration take place in my diocese, and to have one of my beloved presbyters elevated by it to the episcopate, and yet be debarred the privilege of taking any active part in the solemn service is indeed a peculiar trial.

But God, in His loving mercy, has seen it best so to disable me and lay me aside, that it will be a month at least before I can resume my duties. I bow cheerfully to the will of my blessed Lord, and only pray that the attendance of my afflictions during the past nine months may redound to His glory and the well-being of His Church.

As I cannot be present to say in the sermon which I was appointed to preach what I should like to say of and to the Bishop elect, I feel that it becomes me in this public manner to record my sense of the great wisdom of the House of Bishops in nominating my beloved brother to his Missionary Episcopate, and my belief in the eminent fitness for the office of him who was thus the unanimous choice of the General Convention. He has my confidence, my sympathy, and my affection.

I shall follow you in the consecration service this day on my sick bed, and join heartily in every prayer that shall be offered in his behalf. Most heartily do I implore for him a fresh anointing of the Holy Ghost, that he may be thoroughly furnished for the great work which God has called him to do on the Pacific shore.

The text which I had selected, and upon which I was writing the consecration sermon when I was interrupted by my accident, was the pointed exhortation of Him who walketh among the seven golden candlesticks to the angel of the Church of Smyrna: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

May God who has called him to this office, endow him with all fidelity and spiritual wisdom to administer the affairs of his missionary jurisdiction so that the Church of the Living God may be strongly built up there, resting solely upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone; and at last give him that crown of life that fadeth not away.

I remain, with great respect, very truly yours.

WILLIAM BACON STEVENS.

Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, then preached the consecration sermon from the text:—"Occupy till I come, even unto the great sea westward." He began by saying that the position to which the Bishop elect had been called was one of the proudest, most honorable, and important, and then continued by alluding to the great want of our Western country for missionaries.

When the work of the General Convention is fully accomplished we shall have five Missionary Bishops in the West; but that number is entirely insufficient; we should send out at least seven in addition. Remember that the least of these Western dioceses is more than double the size of the State of Pennsylvania, and what in such a vast region can one man, be he ever so arduous and active, accomplish?

We want a Missionary Bishop in every Territory. Daily the missionary labor in those places is becoming more difficult. The Territories are growing into States. They are rapidly increasing in population, a population to which it is our duty to carry the Gospel. On Scriptural authority we plead then for a Bishop in every Territory, "even unto the great sea westward."

But there are other grounds. We plead for an increase in the number of bishops because such an increase is dictated by the soundest reason. Now is the time to do our work, if ever. The Territories are now formative, and we can easily insert our leaven into the yet unhardened lump.

But it may be urged that if such Territory be assigned a Missionary Bishop, it may come to pass when the Territories grow into States and become regular dioceses, that the Missionary Bishop will not be the choice by the people for the Episcopate.

As far as this is concerned, if the Missionary Bishop is the right kind of a man, if he be such a man as they supposed who sent him out, he cannot fail of being the choice of the people.

But suppose he does not receive their support. Why, then let him retire—let him not prevent the progress of the Church; let him not place himself as an obstacle in the way of gospel advancement. And to this stepping aside every man would exclaim, amen. Individuals in the Church, as in the world, are nothing.

The people of the West are waiting for the coming of the armed and drilled and experienced soldiers of Christ. A great work is to be done in that vast country—in that portion of our land so soon to be the home of millions. I beseech you, then, to look out seven men of good report, and send them to the harvest on the Western plains.

The reverend speaker then addressed his remarks directly to the Bishop elect, who rose upon his feet to receive them. He said:—

You this day enter into the line of the grandest nobility upon the face of the earth, a line that has numbered some of the greatest names which history records. Go forth, then, upon your work, leaning on the arm of Him who is all our help, remembering that souls are to be your reward. That you may prove successful and may bring many to the foot of the Cross shall be our constant prayer. May you prove faithful unto death, and afterwards receive the crown of glory.

The formal ceremonies of consecration then began. The Bishop elect was presented to the presiding officer, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, by two clergymen, one on either side of him, the presiding officer calling for the certificates of his fitness for the office. These were presented and read by Dr. Hodges, the Secretary of the late Convention.

After the reading of the testimonial, Rev. Mr. Morris, the Bishop elect, read a statement of his willingness to accept the office, and his determination to do all in his power to sustain the dignity of that office and accomplish its purposes. As he finished his subscription to the acceptance, the officiating clergy and the entire congregation knelt and engaged in religious exercises, guided by the Litany.

The Bishop elect was then again presented, and examined upon certain points of Christian faith, experience, and resolve, in order that those present might be convinced of his competency to assume the office.

This examination concluded, he was arrayed in full Bishop's robes by two of the officiating ministers, and then approached in a body by the other Bishops present. He knelt before them while the congregation arose. An appeal to Almighty God for the benefit of the novitiate was then made by both clergy and people.

After a prayer the Bishops all laid their hands upon the minister's head, the Presiding Bishop saying:—"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of hands, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is given thee by the imposition of hands. For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and love of soberness."

The Bible was then presented to the elected Bishop by the presiding Bishop, with which delivery the formal ceremonies of consecration were over.

Prior to the dismissal of the congregation the Holy Sacrament was administered, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Territory to which Bishop Morris goes.

LECTURE BEFORE THE ODONTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L., well known for his literary attainments as an associate editor of the *Press*, etc. etc., will read a paper upon the "Disinterment of the Remains of William Rufus," the royal founder of Westminster, before the above society, at the Philadelphia Dental College, No. 108 North Tenth street, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to be present.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Policeman Severely Assaulted—A Storehouse Robbed—Suspected of Larceny—Caught in the Act—A Bold Robber—A Till-tapper.

—John Brannan has been held by Alderman Pancoast for committing an assault and battery on a policeman. It seems that he went into a shoe store on Coates street, near Twenty-third, and wanted to purchase a pair of boots. Having tried on a pair, which did not suit him, he commenced berating the shopkeeper for not having a greater variety. The storekeeper attempted to exclude the customer, but the latter seized a chair and struck right and left. Policeman Bartlemas entered the place and was assaulted. He then drew his rattle, which was knocked from his hand; he was floored and kicked violently about the head and stomach. Bartlemas was unable to appear before the Alderman this morning, and Brannan was therefore held for a further hearing.

—Alderman Tittermary has sent to prison Carson Emmet and James Bartle, two young men, for larceny of lead pipe, etc., from the United States Storehouse on Catherine street wharf. James Slay, the keeper of a shop on Water street, below Walnut, has been bound over by the same magistrate for receiving the plunder, knowing it to have been stolen.

—Godfrey Cook was arrested last evening by Policeman Flouch, of the Seventh District, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a house in New Market and Poplar streets some eights since. Alderman Toland bound him over to answer.

—The same magistrate sent Charles Patterson, aged seventeen years, below for stealing a coat from the house of a German on Poplar street, above St. John.

—Lippincott & Co., No. 21 North Water street, have of late lost several boxes of tea from the front of their store. Yesterday they laid a box out and then watched it. About 6 30 last evening John Fritz walked up to the article, and while shouldering it was taken into custody by Harbor Policemen Ellis and Gibson. The thief will have a hearing this afternoon.

—Yesterday an individual called at the house of David Huber, at Ridge avenue and Spring Garden street, and stated to the little girl who answered the bell that he wanted to see her sister. He was shown to the sitting-room, and during the absence of the girl he picked up a pocket-book. He was then arrested, and the stolen property found on him. Alderman Massey held him in $600 bail for trial. His name is John Morris.

—Dep Sergeant Hackett yesterday was called into the grocery store at Fourth and George streets to arrest a fellow giving the name of Peter Shanklin, who during the temporary absence of the proprietor had tapped the till. He was sent below by Alderman Shoemaker.

ROBBERIES.—The city is at present infested with a set of thieves who it seems are entirely unknown to the police authorities. Scarcely a night passes over without a number of robberies in the most prominent part of the city.

The cigar store of William Groves, on Sansom street, below Ninth, was broken into last night, and robbed of 700 cigars and a field glass.

A fellow yesterday went to the store of Mrs. Campbell, No. 1523 North Tenth street, picked up a piece of flannel and ran. He was pursued, and after a hard chase was captured. He gave the name of Henry Moore, and was sent below by Alderman Hood.

Wm. Bowers and Frank Synn, boys, yesterday evening climbed into a house at Front and Thompson streets, and stole a number of valuable coins, which they disposed of for five cents to a storekeeper on Second street, above Green. The lads and the buyer had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, who committed them.

During last night an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the house No. 1117 Ridge avenue.

Thieves last night smashed in the window of the jewelry store No. 310 North Eighth street, and stole three silver rings. They were scared off by a policeman who happened to be in the vicinity at the time.

LIBERIA.—There was a large gathering of clergymen and others, at noon to day, at the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, to take action with reference to the advancement of the cause of religion in the republic of Liberia.

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm took the chair, and after stating the object of the meeting, introduced ex President Roberts, of the republic. He made a short address, in which he stated that he had resided in the republic for twenty years, during which he with a number of missionaries, had labored hard for the benefit of the natives, who were willing to receive an education. Now there existed a necessity for funds to enable the Christian gentlemen who were there to proceed with their work.

Rev. Dr. Stevens followed Mr. Roberts, and stated that there were now a number of schools in operation, to support which funds were needed. He urged upon the ministers present to take immediate action with reference to this important work. The meeting then adjourned.

STATE DENTAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The dentists from various localities in our State assembled in Convention at the Philadelphia Dental College, have been for some time preparing and organizing this association.

Their labors closed yesterday evening, after having made a regular permanent society, and deciding upon a course of action to obtain the passage of State laws chartering the organization and preventing men from practising who, by their inability to meet the requirements of similar laws in our neighboring States, are now thrown upon this community.

The next session will take place on the second Tuesday of next June in Harrisburg.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before the United States Commissioner, this morning, John Call was charged with carrying on the business of distilling spirits without paying the United States special tax and in contravention of the revenue laws of the United states. After the examination of witnesses the defendant was held in $2000 bail to answer.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, Schuylkill Harbor Policemen Francis and Jordan observed a canal boat capsizing in the Schuylkill, below the Wire Bridge. They immediately went on board, aroused the captain and his wife, and then set to work and, with some assistance, got the boat to the wharf and prevented it from turning over.

DEATH OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.—Last night Clifford S. Phillips, the United States Assessor of the Second District of Philadelphia, died at his residence in this city of lockjaw, which set in yesterday. It will be remembered that Mr. Phillips was accidentally shot while gunning some time since in the lower part of Delaware.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Son's catalogues, issued on Saturday next, will comprise several valuable estates. See advertisements.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alexander Case.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of the United States vs. George W. Alexander was continued yesterday afternoon, when the defense was opened by Mr. Hoffman, who said that they expected to show that the witnesses for the Government had made different statements at different times, and were unworthy of belief; that the prosecution against Mr. Alexander was not commenced until he had proceeded against his prosecutors for conspiracy to remove him from office and to blacken his character; and, in addition, it would be shown that he had borne an irreproachable character.

John H. Jacobs, of the Reading bar, was then called as a witness, and testified to a visit he and another friend of the defendant paid to Keller, the chief Government witness, with a view to ascertain if the reports circulated in reference to Alexander were true; and said that Keller then denied that he had made any charge against the assessor, or that he knew of anything improper on his part; though he did say that the Assistant Assessors, Groff and Morritt, were implicated in the frauds.

The friend who accompanied Mr. Jacobs testified to the same effect.

A witness was now examined to show that the large reservoir at Keller's rectifying-house had been made and placed in position without any attempt to conceal it, except that it was floored over and a door cut in the cover to enable the whisky to be easily taken from it.

The defense put in evidence the written testimony of Barto and Keller, as given before United States Commissioner Smith.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The case for the defense was continued.

Franklin B. Morritt was called and testified: That he resides in Reading, and has been Assistant Assessor for the past year; was a special assistant; there has never been an arrangement between Colonel Alexander and others and himself; never met any of them in Barto's store; never aided or connived at the removal of whisky from his district; and never received one dollar for removing whisky; did not know of Colonel Alexander ever entering into any arrangement for removing whisky unlawfully; left Reading on the 25th or 26th of June last; Colonel Keller made a statement at Fulton's house implicating Colonel Alexander and others in unlawfully removing whisky: he was taken to Commissioner Rollins' office, and he was then told to make oath to his statement or else go to the Penitentiary. Witness asked him how he could make oath to such a statement knowing it to be false. He replied, to keep himself from the Penitentiary. That on his return to Reading Messrs. Brooks and Tracy and others assured him that if he would make these charges against Colonel Alexander and witness that he and Barto, who had made a similar statement, should be released by the Government and the other should be prosecuted. A warrant was out for the arrest of witness, and he would be arrested before Monday unless he left that night. Witness was not to be pursued if he left. He (witness) became alarmed, knowing the bitter feeling against him. Witness was quarrelled with for persisting in prosecuting Barto. Simon Phillips also threatened witness. Saw so much swearing in Phillips' and Barto's cases that he knew to be false that he was convinced these men could get anything sworn against him (witness). They sought Colonel Alexander and then Mr. Jacobs, and told them that he was told he would not be pursued if he left town. Mr. Jacobs advised witness to leave for a few days, and he then went to Pottsville, where his wife and child were. Then went to Cumberland county, and then to Manheim, Lancaster county, and other places. Staid at Williamsport two weeks, went back to Manheim, and then to Philadelphia, and remained here two weeks, then went back to Cumberland county, and again returned to Philadelphia, and been here until the present time. Was afraid to go back to Reading, knowing he had committed an error, and was not sure he could get bail. Had no communication with Colonel Alexander since. The error alluded to was leaving Reading. Did not know where Groff was since he (witness) left Reading.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Byrne—Came here this morning to testify at the request of Mr. Hoffman; has not seen Colonel Alexander to speak to him since he arrived; has changed about because he was tired of remaining at one place; left Pottsville because the officers were after him; has known Keller for some time, but never in his house; has related all the conversation he had with Keller; did not know the officers were after him until Keller told him; did not tell any one that he would take the stand and swear to anything that was wanted.

Samuel Hollenbach sworn—Barto told him (witness) that he would have revenge on Alexander, and would get him under the hammer.

James Sahwaris sworn—Resides in Berks county; has known Colonel Alexander since 1851, and his character is good for integrity and fair dealing in witness' neighborhood.

Joseph Deysher sworn—Was present at interview between Holmes and Jacobs; was sitting with Holmes on Hoffman's office step waiting for Jacobs; Mr. Holmes asked Jacobs to sell out Mr. Keller for allowing whisky to be removed unlawfully; Jacobs said he could not do it; Colonel Alexander's character is good.

Mr. Lindemuch sworn—The defense by this witness offered in testimony the revenue returns of Mr. Keller from Nov. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1868; Keller lived in Reading during part of 1868, and made returns directly to the office, and witness always swore him on the returns; Colbon's distillery is a large one, and is sixteen miles from Reading; has known Colonel Alexander since his return from the army; was his clerk ever since, and never heard his integrity questioned by any one; still remains his clerk; Mr. Snyder has sixty distilleries in his district, but they are all small, and not running at the present time.

Dr. Yardley Brown testified that he had a measurement and diagram made of Keller's establishment, and that the same (diagram shown) is correct to the best of his belief.

Joel Romeig sworn—Resides in Berks county, near Keller's distillery; whisky was taken from the distillery to his (witness') cellar; witness hauled it; there were fifty-two barrels; it was taken from the cellar by parties (whose names were mentioned) to the distillery, and then it was put into the bonded warehouse by Keller, Ezegood and others during September; the whisky was seized before being taken from the cellar; Colonel Alexander and others were there at the time the seizure was made.

Mr. Jacobs recalled—Got information from Mr. Holmes that whisky was secreted in the neighborhood of Romeig's cellar; I sent for Colonel Alexander and others; Colonel Alexander questioned Holmes and Dr. Hart in witness' office; one of the men questioned stated that fifty-two barrels of whisky were removed at night time and placed in a cellar, but witness could not find out what cellar; he then went with Colonel Alexander to find out what cellar the whisky was stored in; Colonel Alexander asked witness to go to the distillery with him, and took testimony to find what distillery the whisky was in; Dr. Hart confessed next morning where the whisky was, and witness took a memorandum to that effect, which was taken to Colonel Alexander; did not know who Alexander took with him, but supposed it was Craig; never heard that Colonel Alexander was charged with removing the whisky from Keller's distillery. Hart learned that Colonel Alexander had been charged on the affidavit of Mr. Keller with defrauding the Government, and went to Washington to inquire into the matter; had heard that Colonel Alexander had been implicated with Keller in defrauding the Government; witness took an interest in the charges against Alexander, because he was counsel for him for over two years, and knew him to be a poor, crippled, broken-down soldier; I desired to see him rignted.

Mr. Lindemuh recalled—Remember going with Colonel Alexander to seek testimony in the matter of the secretion of whisky at Romeig's cellar, and related what Alexander told him to do in the matter, and how Colonel Alexander proceeded to take testimony from a man named Schneider and others, and how he obtained the information from Schneider that the whisky was secreted in Romeig's cellar, and how Alexander searched Romeig's cellar after finding out the whisky had been placed there, and found the same secreted there, and also how Alexander repaired to Reading and reported the circumstance to the Collector, and then how the whisky was seized. This was in the latter part of July, after the charges had been made against Alexander.

(At this point a number of letters written by Colonel Alexander to Commissioner Rollins, giving information in relation to the secretion of the whisky mentioned and stating the action taken by him from time to time in investigating the matter, were read by Mr. Bull, one of Colonel Alexander's counsel.)

Francis C. Heidner sworn—Have known Colonel Alexander since Sept. 1861 when he was his (witness') superior officer in the army; during the war Alexander had charge of Government property at the Dry Tortugas amounting to about $300,000; was in command at Dry Tortugas over six months; he bore a good character during the war, and held a number of responsible positions and received compliments at the hands of his superiors for fidelity, etc.; resides at Duncannon, Pa.

Rev. W. E. C. Roderick, sworn—Was Chaplain under Colonel Alexander; Alexander had possession and control of a large amount of Government property, and his reputation for integrity and honesty was excellent; never heard it questioned.

George W. Durell sworn—Resides at Reading, Pa.; during the last four years have been Provost Marshal of the Eighth District; have known Colonel Alexander since 1861; his reputation has never been questioned as far as witness knew.

Joseph Brelsford sworn—Resides at Reading; has known Alexander for twenty years; his character has always been excellent.

Solomon Brewbecker sworn—Resides at Reading; has known Alexander for some years; his character has always been excellent, as far as witness knows.

Levi R Smith sworn—Resides at Reading; has known Alexander about ten years; his character for honesty has always been good.

Michael McCullough sworn—Resides at Reading; is President of Common Council of Reading; has known Alexander for ten years; served under him in the army; his reputation has always been good.

Samuel S. Young sworn—Resides in Reading; is a lawyer; holds the position of United States Commissioner; known Alexander since 1854; his character for honesty, integrity, and fidelity as a public officer and citizen has always been excellent.

Daniel Wellzet sworn—Resides in Reading; has known Alexander for eight or ten years; his general reputation as a good citizen has never been questioned; Joseph D. Holmes' reputation for integrity is not very good; witness did not know that he could believe a man on oath who was so far intemperate as Mr. Holmes; has frequently heard his reputation for truth questioned.

A number of other witnesses testified to the good reputation of Alexander for honesty and integrity as an officer and as a citizen.

The defense then offered the evidence of Joseph D. Thomas, in the testimony taken before Aubrey H. Smith, in August, at the preliminary hearing of the case, and prepared to prove its worthlessness.

A recess was then taken when our report closed

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad—The President Examining the Commissioners' Report—Reduction in the Clerical Force—Nominations Rejected.

GEN. GRANT IN BOSTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The publication of a portion of the report of the Special Commission appointed to examine the Pacific Railroad has created considerable surprise, in view of the fact that it had been given out by the Secretary of the Interior and his friends that the report was adverse to the road, and would warrant the withholding of bonds for the construction of a certain number of miles.

It is rumored that an

Extensive Ring

has been formed here, with a prominent official at its head, for the purpose of extorting money from the company, and that these reports were circulated in that interest. Officers of the road now here propose to invite the closest investigation of their work, provided the judges shall be experienced railroad men.

The Presidents

is engaged in examining the report of the special commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury

ordered a reduction of the force at the New Orleans Custom House some days ago, and the Collector there has discharged over one hundred employes.

W. F. Comley,

nominated as Supervisor for Southern Ohio, was rejected to-day by Secretary McCulloch.

FROM HALIFAX.

Annexation, Pro and Con.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—Mr. Annand publishes another letter in reply to Mr. Horne. He takes up Mr. Horne's points *seriatim*, and disputes his conclusions respecting the charge against the Government organs of being annexationists. He accuses Horne of encouraging and disseminating annexation sentiments among Nova Scotians, and says the leaders of the local government have no other desire than to recover their lost constitution, and occupy the same position they enjoyed two years ago as a self-governing colony of the Crown. None of them desire annexation, nor will any of them make an effort in that direction, until all constitutional means have been exhausted to regain their liberty. But the time may come, if the British Government continues its opposition, when the sincerity of the Americans in their professions of a determination to maintain the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and not allow any community on this side of the Atlantic to be coerced into a state of vassalage, may be put to the test.

THE WEST.

The Electoral Colleges of Missouri and Nebraska—Completion of the Railroad Bridge Across the Missouri, at Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The Electoral College of Missouri met at Jefferson City yesterday, and voted for Grant and Colfax.

The temporary bridge across the Missouri river, at Omaha, constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad, was completed on Tuesday evening, and four hundred cars passed over to-day. The Company will commence shipping freight to the terminus of the road, and raise the blockade which has for the last ten days clogged Western commerce.

Six companies of the 27th United States Infantry arrived at Omaha from the West, last evening, and will go into winter quarters at Sherman Barracks.

The electors of Nebraska voted yesterday for Grant and Colfax.

Grant in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—General Grant did not visit Lawrence to day, as was expected. A part of this forenoon was devoted to the reception of visitors at his apartments. This afternoon he will partake of a dinner given by the City Council at the St. James. Later in the evening he will visit the rooms of the Central Club.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	133⅞	Pacific Mail S. Co.	116¾
N. Y. and E. R.	87⅞	Western Union T.	37¾
Phil. and Read. R.	98⅞	Cleveland and Tol.	101¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89⅞	Tol. & Wabash R.	58
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅞	Mil. & St. P. com.	66½
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	Adam Express Co	49
Chic. and N. W. prf.	88	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	108¼	Tennessee 6s	68½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	111¾	Gold	135½

Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 3

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 US 10-40s cp.	68⅝	$ 00 N P R 6s	68⅝
$34 6 Pa 6s. 5 series	107⅝	74 sh Lit Sch R.	46
$4000 do. 3 ser.	107⅝	100 sh Penna R.	54
$1000 do. 1 ser. 3d	104⅞	100 do.	54
$4000 do. 1 ser.	104⅝	28 do.	54
$2500 Leh 6s. gold L.	93⅝	2 do.	54
$500 do.	94	500 sh St Nich Coal	1

SECOND BOARD.

$850 5-20s '67. Jy	105⅝	$ 000 Leh 6s gold 1	83⅞
$2000 Pa 6s. 3 series	107⅝	5 sh Acad Music	94
$4500 City 6s. New	94	67 sh Penna R.	54
$2500 Leh 6s. gold L.	93⅝	10 sh Mine Hill	57

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS.

INITIALS, CRESTS,

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DECORATIONS ON CHINA AND GLASS,

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Our Recent Treaty with Russia—The Stipulations—Gen. Grant on Indian Affairs—The Course He Wishes to Pursue—Treasurer Spinner's Report.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The Recent Treaty

between our Government and Russia provides for securing complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective cities and subjects, and agrees that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trademark affixed on the other's merchandise to show its origin and its quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give grounds for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven. The trademarks, in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the rights of property in the other, must be lodged exclusively, to wit:—The marks of the citizens of the United States, in the Department of Manufactures and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the Patent Office in Washington.

Treasurer Spinner's Report

speaks of the feminine clerks employed in his Bureau in the highest terms, and it is understood that he will recommend that they be placed on an equality with the male clerks of like qualifications. The highest rate of pay of the former class is $900 a year, while the lowest grade of male clerks receive $1200 per annum. It is also reported that the Treasurer dislikes the existing

Three and Five Cent Coin,

and will recommend that the issue be called in as fast as possible and their further issue discontinued.

General Grant.

General Grant, in private conversation, has said that we can expect no permanent peace with the Indians until the Government transfers the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He says that the entire system of furnishing supplies to the Indian is vicious, and needs reformation from the bottom. The Indians are ostensibly supplied with scores of things for which they have no use whatever, and are swindled in both quantity and quality even of these goods. Guns and ammunition are sold them, in violation of law, by agents, or their associates, and it is impossible to punish them through the courts. If the Bureau were transferred, the Indian supplies would then be furnished just as army supplies are furnished, and the whole work could then be done at one-quarter to one-half the present cost. The army now gets all the kicks and cuffs of the Indian troubles, and can have no voice in the Indian management.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Affairs in the Monumental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Counsel are now arguing the Denny murder case. It is supposed he will be acquitted on the ground of insanity. He a printer, and has been much respected. Childs whom he murdered, was a bookbinder. An immense crowd is at the Court House which indicates dull times and an overplus of idlers.

Six oyster schooners sunk recently off the Virginia capes and one man was drowned.

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, on the 12th of last June, is still before the Court, this being the sixth day.

James Rossiter being sworn said:—That at the time the shooting occurred he was standing on the southeast corner of Fifth and Spruce; and described the affair as the preceding witnesses did.

David A. Nagle sworn—testified that on the night of the difficulty he and Mr. Heenan went into Sullivan's tavern, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, about half-past 11 o'clock, and soon Eaton, Trainor, and a man named Ellis entered; the witness and Heenan asked these parties to take a drink with them, but Eaton and Trainor refused; the latter remarking that when one Tom Phillips got well he would slug Heenan; unpleasant words then passed between these two, and Heenan slapped Trainor in the face; Eaton arose form his seat and, pointing a pistol at Heenan, advanced towards him, and said he would not allow Trainor to be abused; no more words passed, but Heenan left the house; the witness remained, however, and soon heard a number of shots fired; he hastened up to Smith's, and found Heenan sitting in a chair; he did not see the deceased have any weapon, and considered him somewhat under the influence of liquor.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Evans vs. Dehaven. An action to recover boot agreed upon in an exchange of horses. Before reported. The defense set up that the horse was what he was warranted to be, and therefore the contract for the payment of a difference failed. Jury out.

Horace J. Beemer vs. Phelan & Bucknell. An action to recover for lumber sold and delivered. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—James McClenon vs. N. G. Peterson. An action to recover for services rendered as coachman to the defendant. The defense set up that plaintiff's claim was greatly exaggerated, as he had been paid every cent that he was entitled to by his agreement when he took the position. Verdict for the defendant.

Amelia and Catharine Ewing vs. George L. Walit, Joseph Moore, and John W. Donnelly. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff for $149 07.

Edward A. Lock vs. Henry D. Mears. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff for $787 20.

Henry Phillippi vs. William B. Hood. An action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $220.

Guiseppina Morlachi vs. John E. McDonough. This was an action to recover wages for three weeks as principal dancuse in the *Black Crook* ballet at the Walnut Street Theatre last winter, the amount claimed being at the rate of $200 per week. The contract between Morlachi and the defendant was that for three months she should dance at any theatre engaged by him at such times as should be required, at the salary above mentioned. On her behalf she claimed that she fulfilled the contract, but he refused to pay her for her services for three weeks in this city. The defense set forth that when Mr. McDonough was preparing to bring out the piece here last summer the plaintiff was dancing in Chicago, and he telegraphed her to come here by the 17th of July, but she delayed her arrival until the 20th, thereby failing to meet his call, and breaking the contract, which relieved him of liability upon it. The plaintiff answered, however, that during the three days from the 17th to the 20th, McDonough had no theatre prepared, he not bringing out the piece until the 3d of August, and therefore there was nothing for her to do, and her delay did him no damage. Jury out.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The New British Parliament—The Paraguayan War—Movements of American Diplomats.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has gone to Windsor. There will be only an informal meeting of Parliament on December 10, and an adjournment until February 15 will be had in order to give time for the re election of a new Ministry.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—Later Rio Janeiro dates have been received. The war news is unimportant. The United States squadron and Gen. McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, had left Rio for Asuncion.

Ex-Minister Washburn was expected at Rio Janeiro.

FROM ALBANY.

The Episcopal Convention.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—In the primary Convention of the Episcopal Church of the new Diocese, now in session at St. Peter's Church, the sum of $3600 was pledged by various churches for missionary purposes.

The first ballot for a Bishop of the Diocese resulted as follows:—

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote
Rev. Dr. Doane	17	3
Rev. Dr. Hondington	15	21
Rev. Dr. Payne	6	6
Rev. Dr. Lee	3	6

Sixty clerical and sixty-three lay votes were cast, and no choice was made.

The Trial of Cole.

In the Cole case to-day District Attorney Smith occupied the entire morning in summing up for the people. He will be followed by Mr. Brady, and Mr. Tremaine will close.

Burglars and Thieves in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—The residence of G. T. Symmes, cashier of the Lancaster National Bank, at Lancaster, was entered by burglars last night. Mr. Symmes was disturbed by the noise and cried out, whereupon the thieves fired two pistol shots without effect.

A horse and carriage were stolen from the barn of Mrs. Dolly Chandler, in Lancaster, last night, probably by the same party which entered Symmes' house. A reward of $500 has been offered by the Selectmen for the apprehension of the burglars.

Fire Near Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—A fire this morning at Irvington, about four miles from Newark, destroyed Belcher Brothers' rule and skate factory, with its contents. The loss is about $30,000, and the insurance $15,000.

Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Judge Satherland to-day discharged Superintendent Kennedy from custody, saying the Coroner had no right to issue the warrant for his arrest.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134⅜	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and E. R.	57¾	Cleve. & Toled'o R.	101¾
Pn. and Read. R.	98⅛	Toledo & Wab.	58
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	66¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅞	Adams Express	49
Chi. and N. W. com	85	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88⅛	Tenn. 6s, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	108⅜	Gold	135½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	111⅝	Market firm.	

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

SHERN.—On the 2d instant, Mr. PATRICK SHERN, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1240 Hancock street, below Thompson on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,

9 18 Ste. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

AARON E. BURR.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868.

This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who attended me to be in the *last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and that my end was near at hand.*

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost immediately relieved. I persevered, took fourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my miraculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and would say in all sincerity that, under God, I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value life and health, to give the "Pine Tree Tar C